هكذا من الأصل

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...bia, rain. Temp. 7-4 (45-39). Tomorrow ...bia. Yesterday's temp. 5-3 (41-38). ...DON: Cloudy. Temp. 9-8 (48-47). Tomorrow ...bia. Yesterday's temp. 9-8 (48-47). CHAN- Moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. 7-1 (45-34). YORK: Fair. Temp. 16-4 (60-39). Yester- temp. 7-1 (45-34).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Austria 6 S. | Lebanon £* 00
Belgium 14 B.Fr | Luxembourg .. 14 ...r.
Denmark 2.25 D.Kr | Morocco 1 ...r.
Eire (Inc. tax) .. 11 P. | Netherlands 1 ...r.
Finland 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 6
France 1.50 Fr. | Norway 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany 1 D.M. | Portugal 8 E.c.
Great Britain 10 P. | Spain 18 Pts.
Greece 12 Drs. | Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
India Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland ... 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran 25 Rials | Turkey T 25
Italy 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.25
Israel I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia 6 D.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,289 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1973 Established 1887

...issinger Links ...étente to Soviet ...ole in Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT).—...inger said today that improved American relations with the ...et Union were possible only as long as Moscow continued to ...ntain a "responsible course" in the Middle East.

...in a year-end press conference, Mr. Kissinger firmly and ex...tly linked the Soviet behavior in the Middle East to the overall ...lopment of Soviet-American relations. He seemed particularly ...erned that Moscow not try to upset the current Geneva negotiations for an Arab-Israeli peace.

"It is obvious that it is not possible for a country to exacerbate tensions in one area and to seek relaxation in another," Mr. Kissinger said. "This administration has consistently opposed the notion of selective détente in which one area would be pacified while there would be very active conflict in another."

"Therefore, obviously, we would have to judge the Soviet sincerity in seeking across-the-board relaxation of tensions by its behavior in all the negotiations in which we are engaged with it, including that of the Middle East," Mr. Kissinger said.

He stressed, however, that at present the United States had no grounds for complaint because the Soviet performance at the Geneva peace conference "has been constructive and has been recognized to be constructive by all of the parties there."

Disappointments

Mr. Kissinger began his press conference with a lengthy list of the year's developments, in which he acknowledged that the efforts to strengthen ties with Europe had been "disappointing," and that talks with the Soviet Union on an offensive-weapons limitation agreement had lagged.

He also repeated the administration's contention that the continued Arab oil embargo against the United States was "increasingly difficult to understand" given Washington's efforts to get a peace settlement acceptable to Arabs and Israelis.

As to the peace conference, Mr. Kissinger said it had started well and that the United States hoped that progress could soon be achieved in the military disengagement talks between Israel and Egypt.

On relations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Kissinger made it clear that the administration was now making further progress in a range of issues conditional on Moscow's maintaining the same kind of cooperative attitude which senior American officials said had marked the first phase of the Geneva conference.

Two Schools of Thought

He said that there were "two schools of thought about Soviet behavior in the Middle East—the first that Moscow only wanted to stir up trouble and provoke anti-Americanism in the Arab world, and the other, that after sober reflection, the Russians now wanted to help stabilize the situation."

"As far as the United States is concerned, we will deal with the Soviet Union as long as its actions are consistent with the second interpretation," Mr. Kissinger said. "That is to say, if the Soviet Union makes a rea-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

...rael Protests ...roop Moves ...y Egyptians

...ro General Talks ...Besieging Enemy

By Raymond H. Anderson

...IRO, Dec. 27 (NYT).— ...ner Israeli complaints of ...han troops advances along a ...tive sector of the cease-fire ... were reported today by the ...Emergency Force headquar- ...here.

...cording to the UNEF's deputy ...sman, Birger Halliden, Israel ...ed that the Egyptians had ...d forward in desert terrain ...west of Fayid, on the west- ...shore of the Great Bitter ...

...y major Egyptian advances ...at sector would threaten to ...ze Israeli supply lines run- ...west of the Great Bitter ...southward to Israeli troops ...d Suez City and on the ...rn shore of the Gulf of Suez. ...supplies move through the ...lor that the Israeli troops ...d across the Suez Canal ... of the Great Bitter Lake in ...final days of the October ...

...ypt's Minister of War, Gen. ...ed Ismail, asserted in a ...h yesterday that the ...tian Army had "clamped a ...siege" around the Israelis, ...ng them in a critical posi- ...

...e enemy's objectives in this ...gehead] operation were more ...ological than strategic," Gen. ...l said. "He has placed him- ...n a critical military situa- ... He has only one bridge- ... His supply routes are ex- ...d and they are under our ... fire. We are inflicting ... losses."

...e war minister declared that ...Egyptian armed forces must ...eady for combat at any ...ent despite the peace nego- ...ns in Geneva.

...e UN spokesman reported ... that truck convoys with ...ies for Suez city and the ...tian Third Army in the Sinai ...sula were running "smooth- ...again. The United Nations ...yesterday that shooting along ...Suez Canal had disrupted ...movement of supplies to the ...l Army.

...e major objective of the ...tian shooting around the ...ll pocket thus far appears ... to hamper the construction ...rtifications.

...raeli Calls Pullback Accord ...mpossible Until Mid-January

...L AVIV, Dec. 27 (AP).— ...li's chief of staff says that ... is no chance of an agree- ... for a pullback of Israeli ...Egyptian forces along the ... Canal until mid-January ...arly February, the Israeli ... radio reported today.

...e report said that Lt. Gen. ...l Elazar told Israeli troops ...he west bank of the canal ...rday that the Israeli officers ... resumed negotiations with ...Egyptians in Geneva yester- ... were instructed to discuss ...ilitary details only and not ...alks for the separation of ...s.

... explanation was given, but ...mably the government does ...want to make any proposals ... after the Israeli elections on ...31. The outcome of the ...g may force Premier Golda ... to take some right-wingers ... the cabinet to give her a ...rity, and this would prob- ...reduce the concessions the ...rnment would be prepared to ...

...n. Elazar also warned that ...adlock in the Geneva talks ...ht spark renewed warfare ...g the Suez Canal front."

...e negotiations on the dis- ...gement of forces, which were ...nally held at Kilometer 101 ... the Cairo-Suez road and ...ched an impasse there, were ...rvened in Geneva yesterday ...r the auspices of the Middle East peace conference. Another session is scheduled for tomorrow, a United Nations spokesman said.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy returned to Cairo today after supervising his delegation in the resumption of the pullback talks. He had been the only foreign minister participating in the opening of the peace conference last week who was still in Geneva.



United Press International.
SURPRISE—President Nixon greeting passengers on regular commercial flight...

Entertainment Is Live on Flight 55

By Leroy F. Aarons

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27 (WP).—Helen Hapgood and her son, Trey, 18 months, were walking down the aisle of the first-class compartment in the United Air Lines DC-10 jumbo jet last night, just before takeoff from Washington's Dulles International Airport.

A man approached them and said, "You don't have to worry about your boy moving around just because the President is aboard."

"President of what?" Mrs. Hapgood asked. "United Air Lines?"

"No, President of the United States," replied the man, a Secret Service agent.

To the surprise of 107 passengers on board, Richard M. Nixon was in seat 2-A of the first-class section of United Flight 55, bound for Los Angeles.

For most of the flight, his presence was known only to the 27 first-class passengers (including 12 of the President's family and staff). But about a half-hour before landing, Tina Myers, 16, of Arlington, Va., on her way to visit relatives, leaned forward from her seat in the forward section of the coach compartment and saw a man who she thought looked a lot like entertainer Bob Hope. She had met Mr. Hope on a DC-10 flight a year before.

She took a closer look, then yelled, "It's Richard Nixon!"

At first no one believed her, but soon the word began to spread. Then the President emerged from the first-class section to meet and shake hands with everyone on board.

"It came with a flash," said Lorna Aubrey, a coach passenger from Bermuda. "I looked up and there he was—it was a shock. He was very friendly. He told me about his stay in Bermuda. I was thrilled. I got an autograph." So did Tina

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International.
... and strolling through the DC-10, chatting, smiling and signing autographs.

On Trip to California

Nixon Flight Dismays FAA, Security Aides

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP).—President Nixon was vacationing here after an unannounced flight by commercial airliner last night that caught newsmen by surprise and dismayed the Secret Service and the head of the Federal Aviation Administration.

FAA chief Alexander P. Butterfield said in Washington that plans for the evening flight should have been coordinated in advance with his agency.

"This serious oversight left precious little time for our air traffic people to implement those special precautionary procedures which must always be followed when the President takes to the air lanes," Mr. Butterfield said.

A spokesman for the Secret Service, which bears responsibility for protecting the President, issued a statement saying that "the Secret Service would prefer the President to use military aircraft for security purposes."

Mr. Nixon, his wife and his daughter, Tricia Nixon Cox, and a White House entourage of 22 persons took the commercial flight instead of the presidential jet to demonstrate their readiness to help save fuel in the energy crisis, the White House said.

The trip was not announced in advance for security reasons, it added.

Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler discounted the Secret Service and FAA criticisms.

"The success of the trip was based on the fact that no extraordinary measures were taken for the Secret Service security of the aircraft," Mr. Ziegler said.

"Whenever the President does something unique, it may draw criticism, but the key to the President's ability to fly on a regularly scheduled flight was not to make it known in advance. He learned something about the problems flying commuters face."

As for the Secret Service, Mr. Nixon's spokesman said: "I am sure they would prefer the President fly by military aircraft, but the answer to that is that they OK'd his travel in this manner."

According to figures provided by the White House, the President's personal jet, "The Spirit of '76," consumes 9,000 to 10,000 gallons of fuel on a one-way transcontinental flight.

In addition, a nearly identical back-up aircraft and a commercially chartered press plane customarily flown on long-distance presidential trips were not used, increasing the fuel savings.

When the Nixon party arrived at Los Angeles International Airport, it was ferried to the President's San Clemente estate by automobile rather than helicopter.

However, a terminal area at the Los Angeles airport used by the United Air Lines DC-10 carrying the President was kept open beyond the 3 p.m. closing time that had been instituted as an energy-saving measure, a United spokesman said.

Mr. Nixon paid out of his own pocket the one-way, first-class tickets costing $217.64 each for himself, his wife and daughter.

The federal Treasury paid for nine members of his party at the first-class rate and bought coach tickets at $167.64 apiece for 13 others. The total government-paid fare of $4,138 about equals the one-way fueling cost of the primary and back-up presidential planes.

Mr. Ziegler said the President planned to rest today and work privately on the 1974-75 budget and on next month's State of the Union Message.

On North Atlantic Run

CAB Allows Air-Fare Increase of Up to 21%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday gave international airlines permission for increases that will push fares on North Atlantic runs up as much as 21 percent on Jan. 1.

This would include a 4 to 6 percent rise approved last week to cover increased fuel costs.

The increases will fall most heavily on the popular 22 to 45-day excursion fares involved in 60 percent of transatlantic travel. The CAB has long regarded them as money-losers that are, in effect, subsidized by higher economy-class fares.

In addition, the youth discount fare, which the CAB views as discriminatory, will be eliminated.

Increases in economy fares, however, will be limited to the 4 to 6 percent fuel rise.

The fares are part of a package averaging 6 percent that the International Air Transport Association has been seeking to implement for several months. The CAB had approved increases in first-class fares and in 14 to 21-day excursions, but had denied a 2 to 3 percent increase in economy rates and had ruled that a 7 to 10 percent rise for the longer excursions was not enough.

The increase come on top of a 6 percent across-the-board rise last April, and the carriers have indicated that increases in fuel prices may force them to ask for further increases.

When the CAB declined to approve the total IATA North Atlantic fare package in November, the international carriers that fly the heavily traveled routes quickly decided to accede completely to the modifications suggested by the CAB.

A substantial narrowing of the differential between the bargain excursion fares and normal economy fares has long been a CAB objective.

The hefty fare increases come at a time when North Atlantic carriers face flight cutbacks because of a lack of fuel and when passenger traffic to Europe has dropped to the lowest levels in many years. Some industry analysts predict that fare increases at this time will serve to reduce further the number of tourists traveling to Europe.

Coupons Ordered Printed

Standby Plan Outlined On U.S. Gas Rationing

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP).—The Nixon administration today announced a standby gasoline-rationing program that could go into effect as early as March 1.

Federal Energy Office administrator William E. Simon said he has ordered the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to prepare a three-month supply of rationing coupons.

Under the rationing plan, each licensed driver aged 18 or over would be entitled to an initial basic ration of about eight gallons a week. Drivers living in less densely populated areas, or in areas without good mass-transit systems, would get a slightly higher basic ration.

In addition, the coupons would be transferable, meaning they could be bought and sold on the market.

Mr. Simon emphasized that the administration still hopes to avoid rationing, but he said that "given the uncertainties, prudence dictates that we place into existence a standby rationing program." He said he has alerted the states to the standby program.

The rationing plan, even with some of the formulas and fine details not yet included, is highly complex—which is one of the reasons the administration hopes it will not be imposed.

Its basic elements are:

● Each licensed driver 18 years of age or over would receive by mail a card authorizing him to pick up the rationing coupons. The authorization cards will be printed in Washington, mailed to state motor-vehicle departments, where individual data would be added, and then mailed to the licensed drivers.

● Drivers would pick up their coupons at specified distribution points—post offices, banks or other financial institutions. On the average, each driver would be entitled to 32 to 35 gallons of gas a month, or about eight gallons a week.

● Based on a yet-to-be-completed formula, drivers living in areas without adequate mass transit or with spread-out populations would get "marginally" higher rations.

● The coupons would also be available on the open market, where they would be bought and sold at uncontrolled prices. No formal "exchange" points would be established, and Energy Office officials said the trading centers would spring up in such places as banks, gas stations, taverns and grocery stores.

Mr. Simon said "we can still lick this problem" through less stringent measures than rationing.

He said a decision on whether to institute rationing will depend largely on whether long lines begin forming at the gas pumps. Other factors weighing on the decision, he said, will be the weather, leaks of oil through the Arab embargo, levels of non-Arab imports and voluntary conservation.

Although the Energy Office reported that gasoline demand dropped only 5.6 percent in the month-long period ending Dec. 15, Mr. Simon said he is optimistic that allocation programs and conservation will push demand down further. The administration's eventual goal is a 20 percent drop in demand, he said.

Mr. Simon also announced the issuance, as required by law, of regulations to control the distribution of crude oil, aviation fuel, residual oil, petrochemical oil raw materials and "other" petroleum products.

But he delayed until Jan. 11, under another legal provision, issuing the allocation regulations on gasoline for vehicles, propane gas and middle distillate oils, including home-heating oil and diesel fuel.

Mr. Simon did announce that airlines would not have their fuel supplies cut as drastically as previously proposed.

He said that new regulations would allow major airlines to receive 95 percent of the fuel quantities they used in 1972, instead of 85 percent, as previously proposed.

Mr. Simon said residual oil will be diverted from parts of the country where supplies are available to New England, which is heavily dependent on imported oil. He said New England's residual-oil stocks have diminished to less than a supply for 27 days.

Meanwhile, the Atlantic Rich-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pay Talks With Miners Indecisive

3-Day Work Week Looming For British Industry Tuesday

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Hopes of averting a three-day week for British industry faded today after one more round of pay talks with coal miners broke up in indecision.

The talks failed to produce a wage formula for ending the cut in production which has left electric power stations seriously short of fuel.

Much of today's session was reportedly spent haggling over a plan to pay miners for the time spent scrubbing themselves free of coal dust at the end of each shift.

The Coal Board—the government body which runs the nationalized mines—had hoped that the formula could break the impasse caused by the demand of the 270,000 miners for larger pay rises than are allowed under anti-inflation laws.

An official of the Pay Board, which administers the anti-inflation code, was called in during the afternoon. But he apparently remained unsatisfied that the washing-up formula satisfied the law's requirements.

The Coal Board and the miners' leaders agreed to meet again Wednesday for a new submission to the Pay Board.

By next Wednesday, most of British industry and commerce will be on an obligatory three-day week as a means of conserving what fuel stocks remain for the power stations.

The three-day week starts officially Jan. 1. If some agreement were reached next Wednesday it could still be a week or two before industry returned to normal.

Tonight, the British Employment Department estimated that as of today 400,000 workers have been laid off in England and Wales as a direct result of the fuel situation.

U.S. Economy Slowdown Seen Bringing $20-Billion Deficit

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP).—The Congressional Joint Economic Committee staff estimated yesterday that an economic slowdown in 1974 will cause a $20-billion deficit in the federal budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

According to the committee staff's analysis, the government can be expected to spend $302 billion in fiscal 1975 while taking in $282 billion.

The forecast says that the largest spending increases would be in Social Security and defense, but it also presumes a sharp increase in unemployment compensation payments as the economy slows—in part because of the energy shortage.

Earlier this year, President Nixon said he hoped that the budget would be balanced in fiscal 1975.

The committee staff's analysis assumes that federal programs will not change. Its report cautions that the projections "are not an attempt to predict the future or anticipate the official 1975 budget," which the Nixon administration is expected to present to Congress in about a month.

Consulting Firm

The forecast of a $20-billion deficit is based on the economic projections of Data Resources Inc., a private economic consulting firm headed by Harvard Prof. Otto Eckstein. Mr. Eckstein was a member of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Data Resources forecast—which assumes an unemployment rate of 5.9 percent, real growth of 0.2 percent and price increases of 6.6 percent—is more pessimistic than most others, including the one from Mr. Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers.

In releasing the staff's report, the Joint Economic Committee's chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., blamed the projected $20-billion deficit and recession on the "misguided economic poli-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

News Analysis

The Oil Crisis and World Trade Reform

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 27 (NYT).—The magnitude of the recent oil-price increase has intensified the need for international agreements to avoid the danger of an economic collapse comparable to that of the 1930s.

The fundamental question, as posed by international experts who are engaged in studying the implications, is how will the higher cost of oil be paid for.

The quadrupling of prices in the last year means that it will take four times as many Italian shoes, U.S. trucks, British woolens or Japanese radios to buy the same amount of oil.

But who is going to buy all these goods? Can new markets be created? Will there be destructive battles for existing markets? Or will there simply be a ballooning of debts?

The world has moved quickly into a different era and there are tremendous problems of adjustment.

Analysts believe that there is a need for a vast political effort by industrial nations, oil-producing nations and the developing countries to resolve these problems of adjustment in a constructive way to avoid a breakdown in the world's trading system.

An appeal for this kind of action was made by the United States when Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger called for international collaboration to deal with energy problems while in London two weeks ago.

Economists in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the 24-nation forum of industrialized countries, have come up with some tentative ideas.

And the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the forum of the oil-producing nations, wants to enter into conversations with the OECD to negotiate more stable arrangements.

There has been some movement in the direction of cooperation, but—in the view of most analysts—not nearly enough.

Oil producers will increase their income next year by about $50 billion on the basis of the newly announced prices for crude oil made by the Persian Gulf producers in the last three months.

They cannot possibly spend all that money. According to rough calculations by OECD experts, they may buy an additional $10 billion worth of goods and services from the industrial nations and invest the rest in financial markets.

Much of the money will flow back in investments to the industrial countries, so the overall balance of payments of the OECD countries will not change that much.

But the question is, how far will the industrial countries be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Arab Oil Decision Seen in February

BEIRUT, Dec. 27 (NYT).—The meeting at which the Arab oil producers are to reconsider their oil embargo against the United States and the Netherlands has been set for February, according to Arab diplomatic sources here.

Arab diplomatic sources said that February had been chosen as the time for the next meeting, in Tripoli, because progress or failure of the current Geneva talks will be known by then.

The diplomats expressed confidence that, if the talks succeed and Israel agrees to withdraw its forces from the western bank of the Suez Canal, the embargo against the United States and the Netherlands will be lifted.

French Say Seized Terrorists Planned Attack, Kidnapping

PARIS, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—French agents who raided a secluded villa here found documents indicating that Palestinian terrorists were preparing an attack on an Israeli embassy and the kidnapping of a diplomat's son somewhere in Europe, according to French state television.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report. But informed sources did confirm that agents broke into the villa, in Villiers-sur-Marne, in the Paris suburbs, on Dec. 20, arresting a number of people and discovering various documents.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's delegation in Paris tonight denied any "involvement with this affair," a spokesman said.

He added: "The PLO considers that the struggle of the Palestine people must take place in occupied Palestine, not abroad."

Warning to Rome

The French sources said tonight that some of the documents, including maps and rough sketches, found in the villa might have led police to believe that a terrorist group was planning an imminent attack on Rome's second airport, Ciampino. The Italian authorities were alerted, the sources added.

Hundreds of Italian police with armored cars moved into the airport suddenly last night after an alert was declared.

In France, 13 people had been charged as of tonight in connection with the Villiers raid. There was still some confusion about their nationalities, but informed sources said they were 10 Turks, including two women, two Palestinians and an Algerian.

Ten of those arrested were seized during the raid on Dec. 20. The three others were detained the day before at Modane, on the French-Italian border.

Woman With Arms

Informed sources said a Palestinian woman, driving a car loaded with arms, is still being sought by the police.

The sources said the 10 Turks had asserted that they are members of the extreme left Turkish Popular Liberation Front and sympathizers with the Palestinian cause. French officials have refused to confirm this report.

"Investigations have just begun and, as we are at present bound by secrecy, we cannot confirm this," they said.

All the alleged terrorists had false passports, according to the sources.

They said the group arrived at Villiers about six months ago and moved into the villa, which is surrounded by a large garden and a high wall.

The police raid—according to one report, the French police were tipped off by Israeli agents—netted more than 40 pounds of plastic explosives, 30 detonators, 18 hand grenades, some small arms and a large quantity of false passports and equipment to forge false documents, the sources said.

Alerts in Greece

ATHENS, Dec. 27 (AP).—Security precautions were tightened today at Greece's airports because of the trial of two Palestinian terrorists, police sources said.

The precautions were taken as a result of threats from Arabs to strike again at European capitals holding Arab guerrillas.

Two Jordan-born Palestinians have been held here since Aug. 5 after killing four and injuring 55 in a shooting attack at Athens airport. Their trial has been set for Jan. 24.

Army Alert Is Reported In Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Philippines armed forces have been placed on a state of alert in anticipation of trouble from opponents of martial law Sunday when President Ferdinand E. Marcos's four-year term ends under the now suppressed 1935 constitution, military sources said today.

There was no official comment from the government.

Although no troops were evident in major urban areas, the sources said extra military personnel were on duty at strategic locations, particularly in the Manila area and in the central Philippines city of Cebu. Units were posted in locations enabling them to establish road checks at short notice.

Under the constitution that Mr. Marcos revoked when he declared martial law Sept. 21, 1972, his four-year term ends at noon Sunday. However, the government claims that a new constitution, in effect since last January, and a favorable July referendum legitimize Mr. Marcos's stay in office.

Group's Threats

At least one organization, the Filipino Freedom Fighters, has distributed copies of open letters to Mr. Marcos threatening to act if he did not resign on Sunday.

Outside a steady stream of criticism from groups within the predominant Roman Catholic Church, little opposition has surfaced against martial law in the 15 months Mr. Marcos has maintained virtual one-man rule. The government recently has claimed the surrender of large numbers of Moslems who had been fighting the government in the Sulu Islands and in the Zamboanga part of Mindanao.

In what is known as the "university belt" in downtown Manila, police sources said plainclothesmen have been assigned to patrol educational institutions and surrounding neighborhoods. More than 250,000 students attend universities, colleges and high schools in the Manila area, but most of them are on year-end holidays.

Israel and Egypt Reportedly Block Canal With Roads

TEL AVIV, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Three causeways—two Egyptian and one Israeli—have been built across the Suez Canal, blocking the waterway with earth and rubble, military sources here said today.

They said the Egyptian roads were built by the Second Army in the northern sector of the canal, at kilometers 67.5 and 70, facilitating the movement of soldiers and armored vehicles to forces on the east bank, in the Sinai Desert.

The Israelis' road, 80 yards long, is north of the Bitter Lakes and is used to supply their forces on the west bank of the canal.

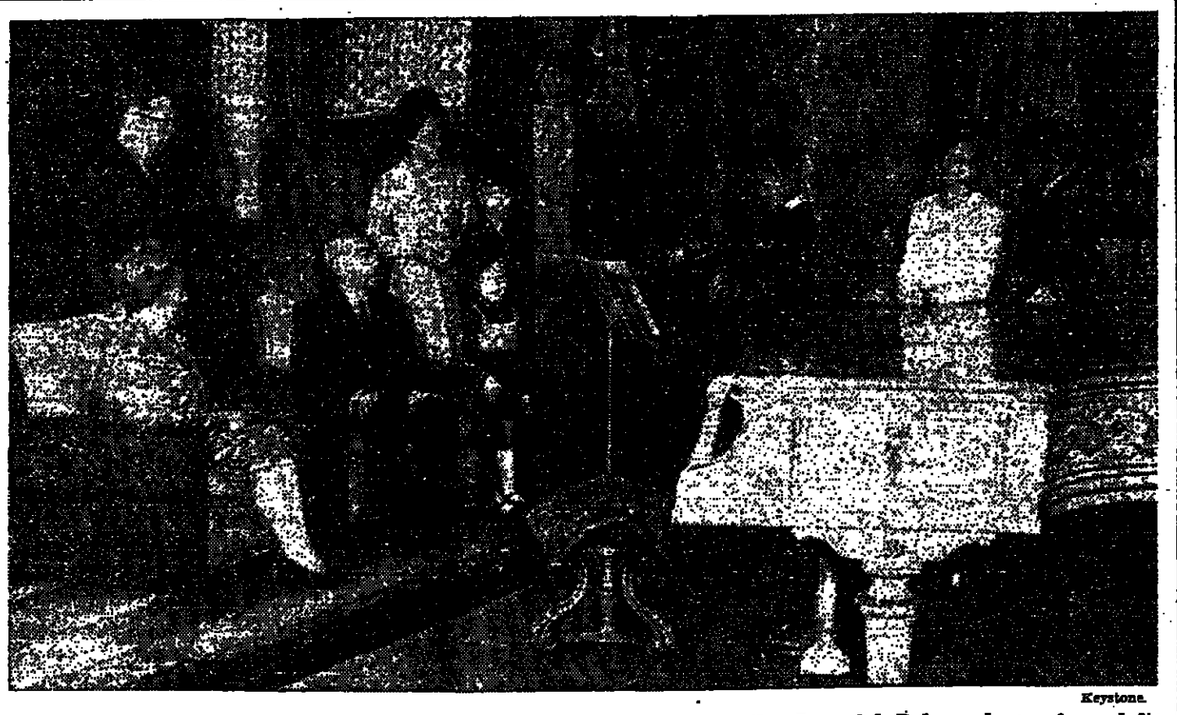
Israel and Egypt each now have four bridges and causeways across the canal.

The Israeli sources said the Egyptians started building their road immediately after complaining to the United Nations that Israeli forces were filling in the canal. The Israeli causeway, in fact, has pipes underneath allowing the water to pass through, the sources said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	58	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8	47	Cloudy
ANKARA	—1	31	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	65	Fair
BELGRADE	5	41	Cloudy
BERLIN	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Rain
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy
CAIRO	25	77	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	58	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	12	54	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	2	36	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	13	56	Cloudy
LISBON	9	48	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	Rain
MADRID	7	45	Fair
MILAN	3	38	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—1	31	Cloudy
MOSCOW	1	34	Snow
MUNICH	1	34	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	58	Fair
NICE	12	54	Cloudy
OSLO	—2	29	Cloudy
PARIS	6	43	Rain
PRAGUE	1	34	Cloudy
ROME	13	56	Cloudy
SOFIA	7	45	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	3	38	Cloudy
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	19	66	Fair
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	4	39	Cloudy
VIENNA	5	41	Cloudy
WARSAW	1	34	Rain
WASHINGTON	17	63	Cloudy
ZURICH	2	36	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



Keystone.

THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL FAMILY—An official New Year's photo in the Imperial Palace shows, from left: Empress Nagako, Prince Hitachi, Emperor Hirohito, Prince Hitachi's wife, children Prince Aya and Princess Nori, Prince Hiro, playing the violin, the Crown Princess Michiko and the Crown Prince Akihito.

But Council's Actions Are Not Disclosed

Nominators of Premier Meet in Madrid

MADRID, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Spain's Council of the Realm met today but there was no indication whether its members agreed on a list of nominees for the post of premier.

Under the constitution, the council must provide a list of three nominees to succeed Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, who was assassinated in a bomb explosion last week.

The council meeting ended early this afternoon, but it was not known whether it had gone into formal session to draw up *the list to be handed to Chief* of State Francisco Franco.

Informed sources said the council will hold a formal session tomorrow morning.

Generalissimo Franco has until midnight Sunday to make his choice from such a list. Well-informed sources said he will probably name the new premier in his annual televised year-end message on Sunday evening.

Manhunt on Border

Sources also said that police hunting six Basque separatists, named by the government as the slayers of Adm. Carrero Blanco, were concentrating their search along Spain's frontier with France.

At least two of those named were reported to have been out of Spain at the time of the killing last week. The sources said others were believed to be still hiding inside the country.

Three of the six have denied any connection with the action. Two issued statements in France and the third in Brussels.

Spain's ambassador to France, Pedro Cortina, has meanwhile returned to Madrid.

The Spanish Embassy in Paris said he has been there for "several days."

Madrid newspapers continued to call on France to extradite the Basque emigrants whom Spain accuses of complicity in the assassination.

But neither the Foreign Ministry here nor the Spanish Embassy in Paris could say if any official demand for extradition had been made.

In a communiqué released in Bordeaux the Basque separatist organization ETA—which has claimed responsibility for blowing up Adm. Carrero Blanco—denied a report that it might place bombs in the Madrid subway system if reprisals were carried out against its militants.

Out of Truce Compound in Sabotage Bid

Saigon Hints at Tunneling by Viet Cong

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Dec. 27.—The South Vietnamese government hinted yesterday that the Viet Cong armistice delegation in Saigon includes sappers trying to tunnel out of the delegation's compound for sabotage missions in the city.

The tunneling charge, made indirectly in the government's semi-official newspaper, was backed by officials' private statements that the Viet Cong were known to have constructed air raid shelters inside the camp.

"Something is going on in there," an official said.

The South Vietnamese military Hien, said he was unable to confirm any of the allegations. He did confirm, however, that the Viet Cong have begun a vegetable garden inside the camp.

The Viet Cong spokesman, Capt. Phuong Nam, branded all the charges as "lies and slander."

The Viet Cong cease-fire delegation, which numbers 300 men, is housed in an old U.S. compound known as Camp Davis, the name of a U.S. soldier killed in Vietnam. The compound, the size of about half a city block, is tucked away inside Tan Son Nhut Air Base, and is guarded around the clock.

When they moved in after the signing of the Paris peace agreement last January, the Viet Cong justifiably complained that the camp was a shambles. It has since been made fairly tidy, however, and appears totally pacific from the outside (although the Viet Cong have about seven tons of communications equipment behind locked doors and keep up a virtual nonstop radio communication with Hanoi.)

Most of the Viet Cong soldiers in the camp never emerge. Senior officers come and go infrequently, mainly on escorted trips to attend official meetings of cease-fire commissions. Members of the Saigon press corps normally are allowed in each Saturday morning for a weekly Viet Cong press conference—inevitably a long speech and ideological answer to whatever questions come up.

The camp receives most of its food supplies through a U.S. contracting firm (the South Vietnamese would not have anything to do with giving them food). The Viet Cong have not been keeping up their payments for the service, but the U.S. firm received a guarantee of payment from the U.S. Embassy before undertaking it.

At any rate, the Viet Cong have complained from time to time about the food they receive. It may be one reason for the new vegetable garden.

© Los Angeles Times.

Saigon Reinforces Delta Area After Ambush Routs Battalion

SAIGON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Thousands of South Vietnamese troops swept across the lower Mekong Delta today in a drive to protect the rice harvest after government troops suffered nearly 150 casualties in an ambush.

Delayed field reports said a battalion of about 500 troops was put out of action in the Viet Cong attack Tuesday. Military sources in Saigon said 18 men were killed, including the battalion commander and his deputy, 42 were missing and 81 were wounded.

The reports said the Viet Cong had been stalking the government unit and the attack, 110 miles southwest of Saigon, lasted only 15 minutes. The survivors fled to Vi Thanh, a provincial capital five miles away.

It was the worst government setback in the delta, South Vietnam's most productive rice region, in several months.

Fighting Continues

Military sources said 1,500 government reinforcements were moved into the region and fighting continued yesterday. They said 25 Viet Cong and two more government soldiers were killed.

"The Viet Cong is trying to prevent the government from harvesting the crops," a source said. "It is a struggle for control of the rice crop."

In Cambodia, fighting continued for the fifth day along the east bank of the Mekong northeast of Phnom Penh.

Khmer Rouge insurgents attacked Prek Tameak, 14 miles from the capital.

The Cambodian military command said the attack was driven back with the help of navy gunboats.

Near the south coast, 85 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, heavy Khmer Rouge fire drove off helicopters trying to land to evacuate casualties at a cement factory, in which a government force has been besieged since Dec. 6.

Since the insurgents laid siege to the factory, near the town of Kampot, the government has been unable to evacuate any of the wounded, and most of them have died.

In Laos, the government accused the Pathet Lao of violating the cease-fire by arming 17,000 civilians in areas controlled by the Communists. A government spokesman in Vientiane said that the Pathet Lao was telling villagers: "We must be ready to defend ourselves."

Meanwhile, Prince Souphanouvong, the titular head of the Pathet Lao, accused the Vientiane government of encircling Pathet Lao garrisons that have moved into Vientiane and Luang Prabang in accordance with the peace agreement. Prince Souphanouvong said a coalition government, scheduled to be set up under the peace agreement, could not be formed until the two cities were neutralized.

Hanoi Reported Asking Japanese For Technical Aid

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP).—North Vietnam has asked Japan for the first time for economic cooperation to help reconstruct its war-torn country and for joint development of natural resources in North Vietnam, a pro-Hanoi organization has disclosed.

The Japan Institute for Scientific and Technological Exchange with Vietnam said it received such a request from the North Vietnamese government recently.

The nongovernmental organization said North Vietnam, in regard to joint development, assures Japan a stable supply of raw materials, including crude oil, in return for Japanese technical assistance.

The institute said it will call on the Japanese government and industries to work out specific plans for economic cooperation with North Vietnam and it will send a mission to Hanoi in mid-January to explain its plans.

The mission is expected to sign private agreements with North Vietnam for the exchange of engineers and experts and for introduction of projects, the institute said.

Japan and North Vietnam established diplomatic relations last September and the Japanese government has pledged to offer North Vietnam $20 million in aid.

Shah in Vienna

VIENNA, Dec. 27 (AP).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran flew here today for a medical checkup and talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on oil questions.

Saigon, Viet Cong Agree to Resume POW Exchange

SAIGON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese and Viet Cong negotiators today broke a five-month-old deadlock over prisoner releases by agreeing in principle to resume the exchange, high-ranking military sources said.

Details have yet to be worked out, but both sides agreed that the swap should begin again next week so prisoners could be with their families for the Tet lunar new year on Jan. 23.

The breakthrough came when the South Vietnamese chief negotiator, Brig. Gen. Phan Hoa Hiep, called on the Viet Cong negotiator, Maj. Gen. Hoang Anh Tuan, at his office at Tan Son Nhut Air Base today, according to the sources.

The prisoner trading broke off on July 24, when a crowd of Viet Cong photographers and civilians were reported to have interfered with an exchange at the Communist-controlled airfield of Loc Ninh, north of Saigon.

The South Vietnamese refused to continue the exchanges. Until then, 825 out of 5,026 military and civilian prisoners had been either returned or given the chance of changing sides.

Standby Plan To Ration Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

field Co., the nation's ninth-largest oil company, said yesterday that it now advocated the repeal of the depletion allowance for oil operators.

The 47-year-old depletion allowance, the purpose of which was to encourage exploration for oil and gas, has long been one of the most controversial sections of the nation's tax laws.

Atlantic Richfield is the first major oil company to adopt such a position. However, the company said it "would be a disaster" to abolish the allowance "without necessary compensating measures."

"The depletion allowance should be phased out simultaneously with the phasing out of price controls on crude oil and refined products, the deregulation of the wellhead price of natural gas and with consideration for the overall tax policy of the federal government," the company said.

Huge Booby Trap Found in Ulster

BELFAST, Dec. 27 (AP).—British Army experts defused a huge booby trap in Northern Ireland today, and in Britain government offices, stores and theaters stepped up their vigilance against terrorist blasts.

An army patrol found the booby trap, a mine containing 850 pounds of explosives, in a culvert on an isolated Ulster border road near Kilmawley, County Fermanagh. It had been rigged up to go off if touched by inexpert hands.

East German Swims West

HANNOVER, Dec. 27 (AP).—A 22-year-old East German customs inspector swam the icy Elbe River and asked for political asylum in West Germany, the federal border police reported here today.

Entertainment On Flight 55

(Continued from Page 1)

Myers, who asked the President to sign a letter she was sending to her boyfriend, Alex Kristalusi, in Arlington. He did.

Other than that flurry of excitement, the five-hour trip was uneventful. The President had dinner, slept and watched part of an Ingrid Bergman film.

At one point, he spoke with the captain, Robert Wayte, 57, a United pilot for 30 years.

"I told him I was from Orange County [Calif.], where the smog is getting worse all the time," Capt. Wayte said. "He agreed with me."

Capt. Wayte said that the crew met with Secret Service agents an hour before flight time to discuss security precautions and takeoff and landing procedures.

Captain's Reaction

Was he extra careful, Capt. Wayte was asked.

"We're always extra careful. We took every precaution to give him a safe, comfortable flight."

Was he nervous?

"We handle many things that are more disconcerting than having the President on board."

For baby Trey Hapgood, on his way home from a family Christmas in Lynchburg, Va., the fuss was of little significance. But he may have a record of the event when he's old enough to understand.

The President held Trey long enough for White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler to take a few photographs.

"He promised to send us one," Mrs. Hapgood said.

Kissinger Relates Détente To Soviet Role in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

sonable contribution to peace in the Middle East, we will be prepared to cooperate—not at the expense of our traditional friends, not by imposing a settlement made together with the Soviet Union."

He said that the United States would "deal with the Soviet Union on an equitable basis as long as its motives—or as long as its actions—are consistent with a responsible course."

Mr. Kissinger was asked several questions about the status of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Russians in Geneva, talks now focused on achieving a permanent treaty curbing offensive weapons.

On the way home from Geneva on Saturday, newsmen aboard Mr. Kissinger's aircraft were told on a not-for-quotation basis that Mr. Kissinger had discussed the arms talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko that day at length in Geneva and that those talks were lagging because of disagreements both within the Nixon administration and between Washington and Moscow.

Yesterday, President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger conferred with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin at the White House. And today, Mr. Dobrynin was Mr. Kissinger's guest for lunch at the State Department. It was assumed that both the Middle East linkage to overall relations and the strategic arms talks were principal subjects of discussion on both days.

Mr. Kissinger said that last year's defensive arms agreement was based primarily on numbers of weapons, but that new developments, particularly multiple-headed missiles, had made it imperative to work out a formula for measuring qualitative changes as well as numerical ones in an offensive-arms treaty.

He said that "our government has not thought through all the implications of the problems of qualitative change," an indirect reference to the Pentagon's insistence that the Russians not have a numerical advantage over the United States.

He said that while he agreed with a recent comment by Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger that there be "total equality" in the next arms-control agreement, "like all slogans, it does not supply its own answer."

"And I'm certain that my friend Dr. Schlesinger would agree that once you have enunciated that doctrine you still have to give it content in terms of what it is that you want to have equal," he said. "Is it numbers, is it throw weight, is it warheads, is it everything?"

He added, however, that he still thought there was a chance of the Soviet Union and the United States achieving an accord by the end of next year, the deadline set by Mr. Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev last June.

On Europe, Mr. Kissinger said the key problem was whether the growing unification of Europe would lead to "exclusivity in opposition or at least in distance from the United States."

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States wanted to open a dialogue with the Europeans "in terms of the common problems" that needed to be solved and that he believed recent talks in Brussels had improved the situation. He said that work would continue both on declarations of principles and on the energy action group which he proposed in London earlier this month.

Mr. Kissinger said that "a new and mature partnership" with Japan had been developing when the Middle East oil crisis "created many temporary obstacles."

Businesses in U.S. Stockpiling Millions of Gallons of Fuel Oil

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Big business has acted swiftly in recent months to stockpile millions of gallons of scarce fuel oil, even as the administration has urged homeowners to turn down their thermostats and drivers to reduce use of automobiles.

Some critics have labeled the practice hoarding. Corporate executives, however, defend it as simply efficient business practice.

Many large corporations across the nation have hurriedly obtained new storage tanks and thousands of railroad tank cars. Starting months ago, they also arranged with their oil suppliers for uninterrupted deliveries of petroleum products.

Tank Car Bonanza

Typical of the companies that said they have added stocks of fuel or new storage facilities are the Aluminum Co. of America, the Union Carbide Corp. and the General American Transportation Corp.

General American, besides stockpiling petroleum products for its own plants, has been leasing tank cars and building storage tanks for other companies.

"The oil shortage has been a bonanza for us," said J. R. Scanlin, president. "We had about 3,800 idle tank cars [available to lease] a year ago. Today we have 700."

Mr. Scanlin said that his company was now storing at its tank farms about 22 million barrels—mostly of crude oil for the major oil refiners—whereas it stored 18 million barrels 14 months ago.

A spokesman for the Federal Energy Office in Washington said there was no evidence that any of the government's regulations had been violated, but added that a close eye would be kept on corporate stockpiling.

"If corporations have stockpiled large quantities of petroleum products, it's legal I guess," said the spokesman, "but is it right? The intent of the program has been to spread out the reserves as best we can."

Well Before Crisis

For the last eight or 10 months, starting well before the oil crisis erupted, businessmen have been stocking up on fuel oil.

"They've been filling up everything they can get their hands on," a prominent business consultant said. "What it means is that the biggest, most aggressive companies will be covered, but the little ones will go without."

Although big companies clearly have the right, perhaps even the obligation, to safeguard their continued operation, the consultant and others questioned whether smaller companies would be able to compete effectively.

Homeowners and private citizens, with no economic leverage, they added, would simply have to survive with the fuel oil and gasoline supplied to them by the local distributors and filling stations.

Swapping of Fuel

"Sure, we've put some more into tanks," said Albert J. d'Arc, director of purchases at Union Carbide, "not in the sense that we're hoarding, but because it makes our system work better."

In addition to accumulating fuel, some large corporations have begun bartering scarce petroleum products among themselves to obtain other, otherwise unavailable, materials.

"There's a lot of swapping going on today," said Len B. Neuber, a vice-president of Alcoa.

For the most part, businessmen who were willing to discuss the fuel shortage verified comments made several weeks ago by Jolly Z. Delorean, a former vice-president of the General Motors Corp. who now heads the National Alliance of Businessmen.

Mr. Delorean said then that businessmen all over the country had begun to hoard oil and gasoline, and that some had gone so far as to lease abandoned gasoline stations.

By Mr. Scanlin's estimate, industry in recent months has filled tank cars with more than 25 million gallons of extra fuel o

Oil Crisis and Trade Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

prepared to go into debt to [illegible] oil producers, and how far [illegible] they be willing to let their trading accounts fall into deficit before taking nationalistic protective actions?

It is the magnitude of the sums that creates the problems. OECD experts calculate that the high cost of oil will mean that [illegible] industrial countries will end [illegible] with perhaps as much as a $30 billion deficit in their trade [illegible] services accounts next year. The countries have traditionally run up surpluses in the last decade or so.

A $30-billion deficit, that [illegible] unless markets can be enlarged and what OECD experts envisage is the possibility of a [illegible] transfer of funds to the developing countries, with these countries becoming the new markets for the industrialized world.

How would it work?

If the oil producers felt generous, they could undertake direct aid programs. The rich Arab states have already indicated a willingness to transfer some funds to their poorer brethren. But it is difficult to conceive of the producers giving away all, or even most, of their excess funds.

What could happen is that money that the oil producers invested in the industrialized nations would be borrowed by the poor countries. This is done already, and developing countries have become among the biggest borrowers in the financial markets of Europe, which are already awash in Arab money.

But if the oil producers end up lending money to the poor countries via the financial markets of the West, the producers would want some kind of guarantees from the industrial countries that they would get their money back in terms of real purchasing power.

A possibility is that, [illegible] national institutions would [illegible] bonds in the producer nations and then distribute the funds to the poor countries. The World Bank already has done this to some extent, and there could be a lot more such activity.

20-Billion U.S. Deficit Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

cies" of the Nixon administration.

Noting that the administration had hoped for a balanced budget in fiscal 1975, Sen. Proxmire added: "These hopes almost certainly will be wiped out by the high level of inflation and the increased unemployment anticipated by virtually every professional economist . . ."

Current Fiscal Year

The committee study also estimates that federal expenditures will total $272.1 billion in fiscal 1974, which ends next June 30, up from the administration's estimate of $261 billion last January. Farm-price supports will be much smaller than originally estimated because of rising farm prices, but increased interest rates have raised the interest on the federal debt by $2.2 billion.

At full employment, the study suggests, the nation would have receipts totaling $310 billion with expenditures of $296.7 billion in fiscal 1975. Full employment is considered to be an unemployment rate of 4 percent.

But with unemployment the estimated 5.9 percent, increased unemployment compensation would add $5 billion to the spending estimate, and receipts would drop to $282 billion, leaving the $20-billion deficit.

Russians in N. Vietnam

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP).—A [illegible] Soviet delegation led by Vice-President S. B. Niyazbekov has visited the North Vietnamese port city of Haiphong and the coal-mining province of Quang Ninh, the official Vietnam News Agency reported.

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ntributor to Nixon Campaign

litchell Reportedly Rejected id to Prosecute Milk Co-Op

By Philip Shabecoff

ASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT).
ne Justice Department dis-
ed a report yesterday that,
n he was attorney general,
N. Mitchell rejected two
mmendations by his depart-
t's Anti-Trust Division to
mence criminal proceedings
nst a milk-marketing co-
ative that had been a big
ributor to President Nixon's
lection campaign.

ne report said that Mr.
hell urged, instead, that a
anti-trust action be brought
nst the cooperative, Associat-
Milk Producers Inc., a course
ation subsequently adopted
the department's Anti-Trust
sion.

ne report was contained in an
davit by Richard W. Mc-Laren, former assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, filed Friday in the U.S. District Court in San Antonio, Texas, as part of a brief related to the government's civil suit against Associated Milk Producers Inc. The brief, released yesterday, supported earlier reports that Mr. Mitchell had turned down recommendations of criminal action against the milk cooperative.

The brief asked the court to reject a motion by the cooperative asking access to all documents and tapes related to a government investigation of a possible quid-pro-quo relationship between the milk industry campaign contribution to President Nixon and administration favors to the milk industry.

Allegations Unsupported

The Justice Department asserted in the brief that there were no facts supporting allegations by the milk cooperative that some administration officials attempted "extortion" by using the threat of anti-trust action to obtain additional campaign contributions.

Noting that these were "not ordinary times," however, the Justice Department agreed to give the court the documents relating to the investigation for judicial examination so that the presiding judge could determine for himself whether they were relevant to the anti-trust case.

Lawyers familiar with the milk case said that, as far as they knew, this was the first time it had been publicly reported by authorities that the government was considering criminal charges against the milk cooperative in connection with campaign contributions.

Associated Milk Producers contributed about $200,000 of the approximately $420,000 officially reported as contributions by the dairy industry to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign. A letter to Mr. Nixon from a lawyer representing the dairymen pledged that as much as $2 million would be given to the re-election campaign.

Mr. McLaren, who was appointed a U.S. District Court judge in Chicago after leaving the Justice Department, said that on Sept. 9, 1971, after an investigation by his staff and consultation with the Agriculture Department, he had asked Mr. Mitchell to authorize a grand jury investigation "into a possible conspiracy by AMPI [the cooperative] and others to eliminate competition in the marketing of milk in certain Midwestern states..."

After Nixon Address

Mr. McLaren said in his affidavit that he was aware when he sent his first recommendation to Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Nixon had addressed AMPI's annual convention only a week before.

On Nov. 30, 1971, Mr. McLaren testified in his sworn statement, Mr. Mitchell discussed with him his requests for a grand jury investigation. Mr. McLaren said: "Attorney General Mitchell suggested that the Anti-Trust Division proceed along civil rather than criminal lines."

Mr. McLaren's affidavit also said that an AMPI lawyer, questioning the propriety of an anti-trust suit, had stated to a Justice Department official that "dairymen were big political contributors."

The anti-trust suit is only one of several cases and investigations in which the question of the relationship between campaign contributions and special favors to the milk industry is involved. The Senate Watergate committee also is looking into the milk contribution and Ralph Nader, the consumer rights advocate, has filed a class-action suit against the government for its favors to the dairymen.

One of the major questions involved is whether a sudden government decision to reverse its policy and approve a sharp increase in federal support prices for milk was made in response to a pledge of campaign contributions.

3d Cooperative Accused

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP). —The Justice Department filed an anti-trust suit today against Mid-America Dairymen Inc., the third milk cooperative to be accused of monopolistic practices by government lawyers.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Kansas City, accuses the nation's second largest dairy cooperative of attempting to monopolize the sale of milk in its Midwestern market area.

Two suits are pending against Associated Milk Producers Inc. and Dairymen Inc.

hone Utility efends Data elay to U.S.

ASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP).
e American Telephone and
graph Co. has said that
ill continue to disclose to
rnment agencies its records
eporters' phone calls if the
cies have valid subpoenas.

e company said Monday that
required by law to "submit
records to government agen-
upon valid subpoena or on
nd pursuant to lawful pro-
s."

&T was responding to a
r, sent to board chairman
DeButts last week by the
ters Committee for Freedom
e Press and representatives
0 news organizations. The
r demanded a stop to the
tice of disclosing records of
ters' phone calls, charging
such records might com-
ise confidential sources.

e group had threatened legal
n if the company did not
tarily stop disclosing the
ds.

&T also refused to promise
organizations advance notice
the government had issued
enas for their telephone
ds, arguing that such a prac-
would "inject the telephone
pany into controversies be-
n government authorities and
e citizens."

No Arbitration Role

e believe that we should not
me the role of arbitrating
controversies," the company

e group of news organiza-
, including the Columbia
adcasting System, the Boston
e, the Chicago Tribune and
Chicago Sun-Times, had also
d AT&T to turn over a list
all instances in which the
pany gave records of their
ne calls to government
cies.

cording to the letter from the
sting news organizations,
T has told the Federal Com-
ications Commission that
pany policy does not require
inal subpoena before turning
the telephone records. In-
, the letter said, AT&T dis-
s the records upon receiving
itten request from prosecutors
responsible law enforcement
ers.

its statement, AT&T said the
of notifying its customers
subpoenas have been issued
ld rest with the government
not the company.

tcairn Island els Fuel Pinch: otorbikes Stop

LENDALE, Calif., Dec. 27
D.—The energy crisis has
rated to one of the world's
dest communities—Pitcairn
d, home of descendants of
British sailors who committed
mutiny on the Bounty.
l gasoline-powered travel has
suspended on the tiny South
fic island, according to a re-
yesterday by Tom Christian,
airn's radio operator. He is
eventh-generation descendant
letcher Christian, who in 1789
the mutiny against Capt. Wil-
Bligh.

he island has one four-wheeled
cle and several motorbikes.
l of the kerosene-powered
erators have also been shut
Mr. Christian reported, and
shortage of fuel for electrical
rators drove the islanders to
ve a Christmas custom of
r British and Polynesian an-
ors. "We sang Christmas
ls in the square of Adamstown
8 torches for light," he said.
ey give off a good light, but
pretty smoky."

nch Anti-Spy Unit sailed in Bug Case

ARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The
tor of the satirical weekly
Canard Enchaîné said today
the French counterespionage
ncy has refused to permit
stioning of its agents impli-
d in France's bugging scan-

he Canard's director, Roger
sson, said the chief of the
ncy refused to confirm to an
estigating magistrate the
nes and addresses of 12 agents
ned by Le Canard as having
en part in the Dec. 6 attempt-
bugging of its offices, and
voked the secrecy of national
ense that covers all the
tivities of his service."



Associated Press.

HOMECOMING—Russian cosmonauts of Soyuz-13, Pyotr Klimuk (left) and Valentin Lebedev being met at airport near Moscow yesterday by scores of their friends, relatives, fellow cosmonauts and scientists.

Georgia Judge Holds Alimony Is a Sex Bias

ATLANTA, Dec. 27 (UPI). —A judge ruled yesterday that alimony payments are unconstitutional in Georgia because they are a form of sex discrimination.

Superior Court Judge Charles Wofford, basing his decision on the definition of alimony in Georgia, agreed with a husband's contention that a law requiring men to support former wives is a form of sex discrimination.

Alimony is defined as "an allowance out of the husband's estate made for the support of the wife when living separate from him." Judge Wofford said the definition "denies husbands as a class due process and equal protection of the law as guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Georgia and by the Constitution of the United States."

But Life Goes On at 70 Below

Even Eskimos Complain of Alaskan Winter

By Charles Hillinger

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Dec. 27 —It was 30 below zero (—34 C.) outside as Jane Birch, a teacher at Nordale Elementary School and Miss Alaska in 1969, filled a cup with water in the classroom.

"I can throw all the water in this cup into the air and not a drop will touch the ground," she said.

She put on her parka and went out onto the school grounds. Her pupils gathered at the windows although it was an old trick to them.

Mrs. Birch tossed the water into the air and it floated away in a cloud of ice crystals.

Fairbanks, population 18,000, situated 150 miles south of the Arctic Circle, is the northernmost American city—where the thermometer hovers at 40, 50 and 60 F. below zero for weeks at a time in winter.

Because of Alaska's isolation, extreme cold and great dependence on aircraft for transportation and supplies—there are few highways here—the state is in a special energy category.

Alaska has been exempted for 60 days from federal fuel allocations by the Office of Petroleum Allocation.

All of mainland Alaska is frozen this time of year. The motors of cars are running along the streets of Fairbanks as drivers shop or stop at bars. To stop the motors would risk having them freeze.

All Cars Plugged In

Vehicles in parking lots are plugged into special electrical outlets, connecting under-the-hood heaters that warm radiator water. Everyone keeps his car plugged into electrical outlets in garages at home.

There is three feet of snow on the ground in Fairbanks now but none of the children are throwing snowballs or making snowmen. The snow is too dry.

Fairbanks policeman Craig Forster, 27, has the coldest foot-patrol beat in the nation. His moustache is frosty and glasses fogged as he goes in and out of the city's 55 bars, into restaurants and business establishments.

"In winter, I have to be careful," Mr. Forster said, "not to tweak my moustaches. My moustache hairs are brittle."

"Funny thing about this place," said Bill Blackmon, 43, a Fairbanks mailman for the past 15 years, "If you ever get cold, no matter who you are, all you do is knock on a door. People will welcome you in to warm up."

Before the winter is over, several Alaskans will freeze to death —trappers and prospectors in the bush, people traveling on snowmobiles and in cars and trucks that break down.

In Anchorage, Fairbanks and most other places in the state, because the ground is frozen in winter, graves are dug in summer in anticipation of winter deaths.

Regardless of how cold it gets, however, Fairbanks schools remain open, even at 70 below.

Special Activities

Special winter activity classes are offered to young boys and girls in schools like Nordale Elementary. Teachers take students on field trips to teach them ice-fishing or how to set trap lines.

Colds are surprisingly uncommon. Sore throats and ear infections, however, bother many children.

Every day during the hour before schools open, Fairbanks radio stations broadcast delays in arrival times of school buses, even if a bus is running only three or four minutes late. It doesn't take long for a person, especially a child, to get frostbite in the bitter cold.

"We pick up people with frozen limbs from time to time," Fairbanks Police Lt. Ronnie McClung said.

"Not long ago, an 8-year-old boy stuck his tongue to a bridge railing. We used three pitchers of warm water before we could thaw the rail sufficiently to get his tongue loose. He's lucky. He does not have permanent damage."

After a cold spell of a couple of weeks, with the thermometer staying between 40 and 70 below, there often will be a hot spell, with temperatures reaching zero (—18 c.).

"You will actually see people walking around in shirtsleeves at zero after its been 50 or 60 below for several days," said Police Lt. Robert Nearing. "Winter is our busy season. People get cabin fever cooped up in their homes staring at the four walls, and domestic problems develop."

At Arctic Village, 100 miles south of the Arctic Ocean, the biggest event for the Eskimos this winter was the electrification of the outhouses. When asked what they needed most, Eskimos in the village told government officials, "Heat in the damn outhouses. There's nothing colder than an outhouse at 70 below."

Alaska, it is said, has more drunks per capita than anywhere else in America.

"People living on the edge of civilization in this severe cold and long winter nights spend a great deal of their time and money on liquor," John Keating of the National Council of Alcoholism reports.

Alcoholism is the fourth leading cause of death in Alaska, but it is no longer a crime to be drunk in public. When the state legislature earlier this year passed a law eliminating public drunkenness as a crime, the drunks began sleeping in libraries.

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Saxbe Says He Won't Become A Political Adviser to Nixon

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP). —Sen. William B. Saxbe, R., Ohio, who was confirmed by the Senate last week to be the new attorney general, says he will not seek a role as a political adviser to the President.

Sen. Saxbe—he has not yet resigned from the Senate—made it clear in an interview that he will not attempt to follow the examples of such active political strategists as Attorneys General Herbert Brownell jr., Robert F. Kennedy, and John N. Mitchell.

"I'm not going to call the political tunes for anybody," said Sen. Saxbe, who will be sworn in as attorney general Jan. 4. "I'm poorly qualified," he added, noting that he had never been active in the Republican organization in Ohio.

Sen. Saxbe's comments indicated he will take a position similar to that of former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, who sought to take himself and his top aides at the Justice Department out of partisan politics.

Sen. Saxbe said, as Mr. Richardson did, that he does not intend to give political speeches and does not expect his key assistants to do so either. He also said he does not anticipate any requests for political advice from Mr. Nixon.

Powerful Figures

In the past, some attorneys general have been powerful political figures themselves. Mr. Brownell ran the campaigns of Thomas E. Dewey and President Dwight D. Eisenhower; Sen. Kennedy ran his brother's campaign, and Mr. Mitchell headed Mr. Nixon's efforts in 1968 and part of 1972.

Sen. Saxbe will be the fifth leader the Justice Department has had in the last two years. Mr. Mitchell resigned in March, 1972. Richard G. Kleindienst served until last May when Mr. Richardson was sworn in, and since Mr. Richardson's resignation on Oct. 20, the department has been led by Acting Attorney General Robert H. Bork.

Reflecting his strong feeling that his first duty is to bring stability to the department, Sen. Saxbe conferred with heads of divisions, boards and bureaus at the department last week.

He told them he wanted them to stay and praised Mr. Bork for preventing a mass exodus after Mr. Richardson's departure.

He said, according to a source who attended the session, that his reputation as a "hip-shooter" may be deserved, but he insisted that hip-shooting is better than not shooting—that is, not making decisions—at all.

To Name Top Aides

In the interview later, he said he intends to name an associate attorney general— as Mr. Richardson did—as well as a deputy attorney general.

While he does not expect the department to become politicized again, he said he thinks a current trend "to take politics out of everything is going to be a short-lived phenomenon.

"If you don't have political patronage, you're going to have personal patronage, and this leads to the insolence of office when there's no electorate leaning on you. I feel I have an obligation to do a good job, because if I don't it will reflect badly on the Republican party."

Sen. Saxbe said one of his first priorities will be to step up the department's attack on organized crime. Although its "crime-busting" efforts in recent years have been "more effective," he said, he does not think that "organized crime in this country has been hurt as yet. The department ought to do more."

Comet Kohoutek To Loop Around The Sun Today

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP).—The comet Kohoutek makes its closest approach to the sun tomorrow as it begins a swing which will take it back out of the solar system.

Kohoutek is to reach perihelion, or the low point in its orbit, at 1024 GMT. At that time it will be 13.24 million miles from the sun and traveling 251,400 miles an hour.

The comet will go around the sun, but it will not dip behind the star as seen from earth. Because of the angle of the comet in relation to the earth, it will appear just to loop around the top of the sun before heading back out into space.

William A. Deutschman, head of Project Kohoutek at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, says that after perihelion the comet should re-emerge to earth viewers in the nighttime sky.

"However, comets are notoriously unpredictable," Dr. Deutschman says, noting that some have disappeared completely at perihelion or have broken up into smaller units.

If Kohoutek survives its close encounter with the sun, it will appear brighter than before even though its actual brightness will decrease as it moves away from the sun.

Dr. Deutschman explained that after perihelion the comet will be visible in a darker night sky instead of in the morning sky in which it is now seen.

24 Die in South Africa

DURBAN, South Africa, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Factional fights among African tribesmen killed 24 and injured at least 37 in the Transkei and in Bergville, Natal Province, over Christmas, police said today.

General Lauds Soyuz-13 Flight

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Gen. Georgy Beregovoi, military commander of the soviet cosmonaut team, declared today that the flight program for the Soyuz-13 probe, which returned to earth yesterday, was fully carried out.

Gen. Beregovoi, who flew himself in orbit as the one-man crew of the Soyuz-3 ship in 1968, was speaking at a ceremony in Star City, near Moscow, to welcome home the two spacemen who had spent eight days circling the earth aboard Soyuz-13.

The two latest spacemen—Air Force Maj. Pyotr Klimuk and civilian engineer Valentin Lebedev, who at 30 were among the youngest Russians ever put in orbit—flew back to Star City, the base for Soviet cosmonauts, earlier today.

Lon Nol Names Boret Premier

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 27 (UPI). —Cambodian President Lon Nol named Foreign Minister Long Boret yesterday as the new premier.

Mr. Boret, 40, is considered one of the nation's ablest politicians. He returned to Cambodia Saturday from the United Nations, where he successfuly defended his government's seat.

Mr. Boret headed a list of 16 men appointed to cabinet posts by Lon Nol. All but three of them are incumbents.

Ranking D.C. Police Must Bare Finances

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP). —Beginning in January, District of Columbia policemen holding the rank of captain or above will be required to make confidential financial statements to Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson.

Chief Wilson's order yesterday affects 95 captains, inspectors, deputy and assistant chiefs and the chief himself.

Better Treatment of Obesity Is Near, U.S. Symposium Told

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT). —Obesity, long the occasion of cruel humor, dangerous crash diets and questionable reducing gimmicks, is beginning to yield its secrets to scientific investigators.

Although they have not yet found a magic pill that will allow people to eat all they want without gaining weight, researchers are reaching an understanding that promises more effective treatment and prevention of the problem, which they say plagues 70 million Americans.

Many of the new findings were described last month at a symposium on childhood obesity. At the symposium, sponsored by Columbia University's Institute of Human Nutrition, more than a thousand—mostly slender—physicians and dietitians heard the latest findings about the causes of overweight.

The symposium was told, for example, that for many people overweight may be predestined from early childhood, making the battle against excess weight one that they are likely to fight over and over again. However, the findings offered hope that this form of obesity, which is difficult to treat, may be preventable.

Modern Living

For most other fat people, the so-called victims of creeping obesity, who become overweight as adults, recent studies indicate that excess poundage is largely a consequence of modern living —a side-effect of inactivity, superabundance of attractive, high-calorie foods and an emphasis on consumption—resulting in a caloric surplus even from a seemingly reasonable diet.

For these people, correction of the imbalance between input and output is easier to achieve, it was stated, although constant effort must be made to maintain the weight loss.

Without question, the symposium was told, the fundamental cause of overweight is the consumption of more calories than the body uses up. Whether the excess calories are in the form of protein, fat or carbohydrate, they are all converted to fat and stored in the body.

But as Dr. Jean Mayer, Harvard University nutritionist and longtime student of the causes of obesity, has said, "Attributing overweight to overeating is hardly more illuminating than ascribing alcoholism to alcohol."

Dr. Mayer blames inactivity for 90 percent of the obesity problem.

Although in the last 50 years per-capita caloric consumption has decreased slightly, energy expenditure has decreased dramatically, he noted, thanks to the automobile and countless labor-saving devices. Today, according to the National Adult Physical Fitness Survey, he said, 45 percent of Americans engage in no physical activity or exercise.

Dr. Mayer's studies indicate that throughout a wide range of normal levels of energy expenditure just enough food is consumed to meet the body's energy needs, keeping weight stable. But at low levels of activity, he said, there is a breakdown in the body's mechanism that regulates energy input and output, resulting in too much on the input side and consequent weight gain.

A mere 100 extra calories a day, he said, the equivalent of one thin slice of bread, a jigger of whiskey or riding instead of taking a 20-minute walk, will, in a year's time, add up to 10 pounds of fat. In five years, he said, it will mean 50 extra pounds, and marked obesity. Still, the person will argue, with some justification, Dr. Mayer said, that he is not a glutton.

The obvious solution, according to Dr. Mayer, who has demonstrated that obese youngsters are considerably less active than those of normal weight, is to move more.

"Walk, don't ride. Take the stairs, not the elevator," he recommends.

Contrary to what many think, exercise does not make a person so hungry that he eats even more than he used to, said Dr. Jules Hirsch. Exercise, he said, has a "euphoriant effect" that diminishes the tendency to turn to food for emotional satisfaction.

But unfortunately for many overweight persons, Dr. Hirsch said, exercise by itself is not enough to regulate weight.

Guerrilla Is Slain By Mexico Police

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The state government yesterday announced the Christmas Eve death of Pedro Orozco Guzman, accused of being the man behind the 1973 kidnappings of U.S. Consul Terrance Leonhardy, honorary British Consul Anthony Duncan Williams and industrialist Fernando Aranguren.

State Gov. Alberto Orozco Romero said Orozco Guzman, who died of wounds after a shootout with police, confessed that he was the leader of a leftist Guadalajara guerrilla group, the 23d of September Communist League. The governor said that Orozco Guzman gave names and addresses of important members of his group.

Guerrillas murdered Mr. Aranguren, Mr. Leonhardy and Mr. Williams were released unharmed.

1 Killed at Peru Prison During Breakout Bid

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 27 (Reuters). —One prisoner was shot dead and several were wounded when inmates at the Lurigancho jail here tried to break out on Christmas Day, Interior Minister Pedro Richter announced yesterday.

He said the prisoners made their attempt at noon while relatives were in the jail for Christmas visits. Guards opened fire with bullets and tear gas as the inmates tried to rush the main gate.

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Page 4—Friday, December 28, 1973 *

Oil Prices and the Boycott

The Saudi Arabians were hinting heavily last week that perhaps they would relent after all, and open up their vast oil fields to *maximum production. This week*, before anyone had time to start cheering, the Saudis and all the other Persian Gulf producers announced that they were doubling the price of crude oil again, for the second time this year. The latter of these two developments is the important one.

Veiled private assurances from the Saudis are not the kind of thing on which careful people depend. The oil weapon remains a weapon only as long as the industrial countries can be induced to believe in the possibility that the Saudis might really increase their production from six million barrels a day to 20 million over the next few years, staving off the specters of rationing and economic disaster. But that 20 million barrels a day is at best a distant and highly conditional possibility. The new prices, on the other hand, are neither prospective nor contingent. They are firm, they are not open to negotiation and they go into effect on Jan. 1.

To judge the impact of these new prices, keep it in mind that the price of crude oil in the United States all through the 1960s was a little under $3 a barrel. It was a high price, protected by import quotas. The Persian Gulf price was about half as much, fluctuating around $1.50. The current price in the United States has now shot up to $5.25 a barrel for the three-fourths of our production which is under price controls. The remainder, the new production that is not controlled, has already risen close to $9.

* * *

Persian Gulf oil, one of the world's symbols of an endless supply of cheap fuel, is now in the same range. The Persian Gulf producers said on Sunday that they are now going to collect a tax of $7 on the standard barrel of light Arabian crude. That is more than twice the tax set in October, which in turn was twice the 1972 tax. The cost of producing oil in Arabia is negligible, averaging perhaps 10 to 15 cents a barrel. The cost of transporting it to the United States is a dollar a barrel or more. The companies have been taking profits that appear to run in the range of 50 to 80 cents a barrel. All of that added together comes to about $9 a barrel for Persian Gulf crude landed in America.

There is no real reason to assume that even the current price increase is to be the last. This massive escalation of prices is a solution, and perhaps the only solution, to the dilemma that the Arabs have got themselves into. They have cut off oil to some countries and reduced supplies for all countries in an attempt to force changes in Israel's boundaries and U.S. foreign policy. But it is pretty clear that there is not going to be any great change in either the boundaries or our foreign policy for a long time.

The Arab oil states are beginning to worry about retaliation by the industrial nations. They are also worried about a collapse of their common front. They cannot maintain the embargoes forever. But without a clear diplomatic victory over the Israelis, it would be distinctly dangerous for the Arab governments and particularly for the Saudis to begin shipping oil again at the September rate. They would immediately become a target for every kind of Arab radical and nationalist crying treason. Perhaps the way out is to raise prices so high that sales drop, customers look elsewhere, and the issues of *artificial embargoes and production cuts* vanish.

* * *

Some of the Persian Gulf states have enormous wealth but small populations. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are the extreme examples. Iran, at the opposite extreme, has a much larger population and needs every nickel of oil revenue that it can get to feed its ambitious and accelerating development programs. It is the commitment to internal development that guides Iran's oil policy. Among the Arab states in the Gulf, the second largest population is Iraq's and the Iraqi government is also under pressure to achieve a high rate of economic growth. That is why Iraq, alone among the Arab states, *has publicly refused to go along with* the cutbacks in production. Throughout North Africa and the Mideast, governments are under pressure to abandon the embargoes in direct proportion to the scale and cost of their plans for national development. To keep reducing oil production at 5 percent each month, pending a distant settlement with Israel, would risk a collapse of the embargoes as one producer after another defected. But raising prices works just the other way. It not only holds the Arabs together, progressives and conservatives alike, but it brings in the non-Arab producers as well. It was the shah of Iran, after all, who announced the latest price scales. No country can afford to sell its oil for less than the going price. Countries with national interests as diverse as Venezuela, Canada, Indonesia and Nigeria will now follow the Persian Gulf prices upward.

Perhaps this massive leap upward in world oil prices foreshadows the ultimate resolu*tion of the great boycott of 1973. The Arabs* are not likely to get Jerusalem, and the industrial nations are not likely to get 20 million barrels a day of Saudi oil. Instead, the industrial nations will pay more, use less, and look much harder for alternative fuels. The Arabs will pump less and make more money. Here in America we shall begin the new year with the prospect of crude oil at $10 a barrel and gasoline at 60 cents a gallon. Given the other possibilities, that would be far from the worst outcome.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'...Then Flash Them the 'V' Sign and Tell Them This Is Their Finest Hour!'

A Free Press—What's That?

By Alan Tillier

PARIS.—There was little to cheer in the annual review published yesterday of the state of press freedom throughout the world. The triumphs of investigative reporting in the Watergate affair were balanced by the disappearance of press freedom in Chile and elsewhere.

The "1973 Press Freedom Report" bore *the signature* of Frenchman Ernest Meyer, whose job as director of the Zurich-based International Press Institute makes him a watchdog of the free functioning of the media everywhere.

He performs his task with a tenacity hidden behind an easy-going manner. His office is tucked away in the picturesque old quarter of Zurich, but Meyer misses little when it comes to attacks on the press even by far-off dictators.

Seemingly "lost causes," like the fate of journalists thrown into prison without trial in Indonesia back in 1965, are kept very much on file in Munstergasse.

Meyer does his homework. He makes his own on-scene assessments, *sends out IPI observers*, keeps a big clippings library and receives a stream of visitors in Zurich.

The subtitle of this year's report is "Erosion of the People's Right to Know" and the report is authoritative in the best traditions of the IPI, the sole body in the world devoted to exposing attempts by any government to gag the press.

The former French editor writes: "The whole subject of press freedom is once more wide open for review. It is no longer a question of press freedom alone, but the basic right of the citizen to be informed, which, though this means of expression, is undergoing an unprecedented challenge."

He notes that 1971 saw the world's press questioning its destiny, role and economic future. In 1972 he warned of an "invisible cancer" gnawing away at a press resigned to accept limitations.

This time he considers "that the very principle of the right of people to diversified, complete and well balanced information suffers from an endemic erosion."

Cases in Point

Developing countries say they cannot afford the "luxury" of a free press. Meyer cites the case of the Nigerian Observer's chief correspondent, Minere Amakiri, who had his head shaven and was tortured for an article on *educational policy which upset* a provincial governor.

And the remark of Malawi's President Banda: "I hold journalists in contempt."

The IPI director sees "a slight lessening of press freedom everywhere" and he considers the difficulties encountered by journalists and the pressures to which they are submitted as symptomatic of the fragile nature of Western democracies and the inroad "by the practices of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes."

By political bloc and continent, Meyer notes the sore spots.

Hopes that an improved international situation and reciprocal concessions at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation would lead to a liberalized *information policy in the Soviet* Union "soon faded."

In Yugoslavia "the faint hopes of liberalization have disappeared" while journalists are still in prison in Czechoslovakia "for having expressed views in the spirit of the Prague spring."

Across the world, he notes that the goodwill of the West towards China has opened doors and that 80 newsmen, for example, were allowed to accompany French President Georges Pompidou there.

China's new relations with the West and Japan "raise hopes of a more liberal evolution in general information policy."

Under "temporary or permanent authoritarian regimes in Europe," Meyer castigates Portugal, stating that "the Caetano government... differs from the authoritarian regime of its predecessor only in what it says and not what it does."

He observes a less passive press in Spain and a certain autonomy granted state radio and television, but adds: "The symbolic act *of destroying the building of the* banned newspaper Madrid and the frequent seizure of foreign publications show that the government has not yet opted for the principle of a more liberal policy as regards the press even if, for reasons of political opportunity at the time of negotiations with the EEC, one sometimes gets the impression of a relaxation."

The new Turkey and its press get high marks, as does the press in Britain, although Meyer warns "that the gap between the readers and the press as an institution is widening."

His native France is criticized for incidents like the arrest of journalists covering the Lip labor dispute in Besançon and for *policy towards the ORTF, the* state radio-TV networks.

"The government is obviously not prepared to grant those it considers to be the 'Voice of France' the freedom of expression which those responsible for the BBC have managed to defend against all comers."

Gloomy View

It's a gloomy picture as he swings around the world from "the agonizing story of press freedom in most Latin American countries" to Asia, where "only in Japan and India can one speak of press freedom.

"In Asian countries, journalism is a profession which entails just as much danger to freedom and sometimes to life as in the most backward countries of Africa."

What can be done? The IPI, which sprung from a meeting of editors in New York in 1950, now has 1,900 members in 63 countries and 25 national committees. It exerts continuous pressure on governments to release jailed newsmen and to avert threatened *shut-downs of newspapers.*

Editors in South Africa, Indonesia, Korea, Burma, Pakistan and South Vietnam owe their release to IPI, which is currently engaged in difficult negotiations with governments to obtain better guarantees for war correspondents.

Meyer's view is that the press is the best defender of the press.

Commenting on Watergate, he states: "The role of the media in the affair shows the extent to which they are determined to go in order to retain their right of control and to use their right to defend—together with press freedom—the freedoms of the country.

"The press has contributed vigorously to the defense of the belief that a free press conditions the existence of a free and independent judiciary."

Everywhere, he concludes, the mass media has to convince the greatest number that a free society is worth defending. And he calls upon the *whole* profession—publishers and journalists—to get busy working on "a real strategy of defense."

It's a small team at Munstergasse but it tackles a big job. As former IPI director, Australian Rohan Rivett *points out*: "The founders of 1950 would be aghast at the huge populations which then enjoyed some of the benefits of a free press, but now read or hear only what their governments wish."

Letter From Rome

Diocletian Did It

By Claire Sterling

ROME.—With everybody talking about rationing and price controls in these *parlous times*, Italy—where the whole thing was invented a thousand six hundred and seventy-two years ago—might well be a lesson for us all.

Apparently unaware themselves of their ancestors' discoveries in this regard, the Italians are going to be in for a poignant experience any minute now. Their experiment in price controls, which started six months ago, is supposed to end early in January and anybody with anything to sell that anybody else might conceivably want to buy can hardly wait.

So far, in just these six months, the price of items like shoes, handbags, textiles, clothing, furniture and coal has gone up 15 or 20 percent. Other items, specifically nailed to government price lists, have practically disappeared from the market (the white market, that is), including fertilizer, cement, cheese, brand-name olive oil, marmalade, salami, canned goods, frozen foods, and, until the government threw principle to the winds and raised the legal price limits, pasta and milk (not to mention gasoline which, what with one thing and another, has gone up 36 percent in these same six months). What seems likely to happen to all the other things we used to think of as necessaries may be gathered from the fact that most of the dealers concerned have already demanded immediate price rises of up to 54 percent.

Worth Noting

This might have happened in any country, of course, but it is particularly worth noting in this one, home of the Roman who *thought the system up in the first* place.

His name was Diocletian, the first ruler in history who tried, by governmental decree, to defeat an army of speculators and black marketeers making life just as miserable for Rome then as now.

In A.D. 301, the emperor Diocletian declared war on monopolists who, in an "economy of scarcity," were keeping goods from the market to force prices up. "Who is... so devoid of human feeling as not to see that immoderate prices are widespread in the markets of our cities, and that . . . evil men reckon it their loss if abundance comes?" he said. "These are men whose aim it is to restrain general prosperity, to seek usurious and ruinous returns. Avarice *rages throughout the world . . . so* that the contributions of the whole world to support our armies fall to the abominable profit of thieves."

Rightfully outraged, Diocletian issued his stunning "edictum de pretiis," which put ceilings on practically all wages and prices in the empire. Among the things on his list were oil, salt, honey, butcher's meat, game, fish, chickens and dormice, vegetables, fruit, wheat, lentils and peas, barley, rye and beans, shoes and hair clothes, skins, harness, timber, wine and beer (zythus), the wage of farm and city labor, stone masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, barbers, schoolmasters, lawyers and orators.

The edict was probably mor sweeping than any that has eve been tried since. Its failure wa rapid and complete.

No sooner did the governmer try to fix legal prices than an body with anything for sa promptly concealed his merchar dise, either to force up the leg price or sell at a fabulous prof on the black market. Shortag quickly grew much worse tha they were before, whereupon rio broke out. The cost of trying discipline the restive masses an at the *same time enforce* wa and price controls got so quick and wildly out of hand that tax shot up to the skies. Since eve taxpayer thereupon did his be to evade taxes, the state had organize a special force of revenu police to *examine* every citizen property and income; wives, chi dren and slaves were tortured betray the family's secrets ar hidden wealth; frightful punish ments were inflicted on ta evaders.

Empireside

At the same time, the st spent a fortune on trying "freeze" labor at fixed wag Nobody in industry, commerce the crafts was allowed to chan jobs, still less the guilds they h longed to; and to assure the flo of food to the armies and citie nobody could leave the farm a get down to the cities either.

Gradually, beating the contro and the taxes became an empir wide pastime. The rich masque aded as poor, aristocrats he themselves classified as "humi lores" to avoid getting elected public office, artisans abandon their trades, peasant landowne walked off their land and g jobs as hired hands, whole villag were abandoned—one was Tib rias in Palestine—because of hi tax assessments and toward t end, thousands fled over the en pire's borders to seek refu among the barbarians.

As the Wall Street Journal h observed, *Diocletian's* econom invention has in fact never rea worked, then or since.

I don't bring this up as argument against rationing a price controls. As a buyer rath than a seller in Italy (alas), have *no choice but to be* them. The question, rather, wou seem to be not whether to impo such a system, but how much expect from it. Inasmuch human nature doesn't seem have changed a great deal sin Diocletian's day—those "abo nable profits" of thieves in A 301 could hardly have be higher than the returns on fu oil or kerosene here nowaday the answer would appear to inelastable: Don't expect too muc

Setting Up Deck Chairs on the Titanic

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Other ages have had comets, and new religions, and revolutions. The change of the year is always likely to remind us that change is the law of life. But the sense of change, and the apprehension of it, cannot often have run so deep as they do this year. Many of us feel what an Englishman said in a letter to the editor the other day: "Our world is not ever going to be the same again."

One fundamental that is shifting is the relationship between the industrialized nations of the world and the others. We have been told again and again that the gap between rich and poor countries is dangerous. Now something is actually happening to redress the balance: the growing shortages and rising prices of basic resources.

Oil is the headline example, but it is not the only one. Underdeveloped countries that sell bauxite and copper and other basics are moving toward controlled sales and higher prices, following the Arab example. And the industrialized world is quite simply dependent on those resources.

Even with its advantageous *mineral deposits, the United* States must increasingly look to foreign suppliers. An official study forecasts that by 1985 we shall depend on imports for more than half our iron, lead, tungsten, aluminum, chromium, manganese, nickel, tin and zinc. We spent only $5 billion on metal imports in 1970; the bill is projected at $18 billion in 1985, $44 billion by 2000.

Made Harder

The average citizen does not need to know such figures to sense the looming reality of pro*found change—economic*, political, social. That prospect, unsettling at best, is the harder for us to bear because we do not get honest or even competent answers from our political leaders.

The politicians in almost every *developed country are relying on* hope, public relations and luck to get them through the next weeks and months—anything except dealing with the long-term reality. In a time demanding extraordinary vision and patience, they seem more frivolous and short-sighted than ever.

Consider the Nixon administration's tactics on oil. The message it keeps sending us is that the Arab embargo is easing, things are looking up, we'll get by this winter without any real pain, and then everything will be all right.

There is no serious student of the problem who believes that, and indeed the administration knows better. On Dec. 13 William E. Simon, the energy administrator, told a group of governors: "When the embargo ends, the crisis is not over. We will have a shortfall of 5 million barrels a day by 1978."

Experts in the oil industry and outside think world oil production will hit its peak within the next 25 years, then start to decline. In the last generation oil consumption has been doubling every decade. Put those two together, and you have a recipe for disaster. Prof. Arthur M. Squires of the City University of New York puts it:

"The dislocations of the world's economy and politics that will follow the collision between rising demand and a topping-out of oil production capability are mind-boggling. There is simply no chance at all for us if we do not learn quickly how to make do with less. *The technological* fixes can only ease the pain somewhat."

The politicians have been grossly deceptive in suggesting that there can be quick technological fixes. To go on with our pattern of expanding energy use would require some new source that could be developed even more rapidly than oil has been—and that is just not on.

There is a lot of talk, for example, about getting oil from shale. A suggested American target is one million tons of such oil a day by 1985, or 10 percent of our projected oil demand. That would require mining 2 million tons of rock a day, which is about equivalent to total U.S. mining capacity today.

Where shall we get the water for mining or other imagin ventures on such a scale? Wh would we do with the was What about the effect on desperately needed crop lands?

Be Realistic

The point is not that we shou give up research on new sourc of energy or other resources—on that we be realistic about t costs, the likely time spans i volved and the connection wi everything else on one ear The day of what has been call the cowboy economy is over—t easy exploitation of physical fr tiers and backward peoples. N everything connects; everyth has a price.

When the Arab embargo p duced its short-run oil cri those who had been thinki about the problems of ener were actually encouraged. Th hoped that the shock, the sudd confrontation with geophysi and economic reality, would mi the political leaders of the gr industrial societies begin to reck with the future.

That is why the reaction the politicians is so depress No one expects them to embr bad news. But there is am room for challenge and optimi in the world of the future. world perforce living within limits, if we begin to adjus it. Instead, they still talk as we could go on endlessly w the exploding material world highways and suburbs and thin That way lies trauma.

An economist, E.F. Schumach said something recently ab economists that applies even m acutely to politicians. Mostly, said, they spend their time timizing the arrangement of deck chairs on the Titanic."

The Stakes in Europe

By "détente" in Europe, the Russians mean a rise in their influence and a fall in American influence. But since it is principally American influence which ensures Europe its independence, "détente" Soviet-style is not something to be embraced casually. This much is becoming clear from the East-West "force reduction" talks in Vienna. Moscow speaks of reducing NATO and Warsaw Pact forces "mutually." This has a superficial appeal. But it is devious. It is like telling a heavyweight and a lightweight each to put one hand behind his back. In Europe, Moscow is the heavyweight. It has large, strong forces. Any forces that it withdraws it can *quickly return; thus, they would* continue to cast a political shadow. Russia's negotiating position is not complicated by a need to indulge either allies or constituents. Moreover, the Kremlin can play—it can hardly not play —on the European public's desire to share quickly the fruits of "détente."

The United States, at the Vienna talks, is the lightweight. It, too, has large, well-equipped forces. But any forces that it removes withdraw across a broad ocean and would thereafter cast only a small shadow on Europe—the more so because of Congress's evident enthusiasm for a military disengagement from the Continent. Withdrawal will further fray American relations with its allies, who already have heavy doubts about Washington's commitment to their defense. Meanwhile, Congress continues to hold a sword over the administration's negotiating position: Unless the President negotiates a cut, Congress threatens to legislate one. In these circumstances, it is *no surprise that the United States has put* forward at Vienna a limited proposal for "balanced" reductions. Against the Soviet proposal for a first cut of 20,000 men from both alliances, the Americans offer a first cut of 15 percent just in Soviet and American ground forces—this would remove 29,000 Americans and no fewer than 68,000 Russians. Many Europeans, calculating and hoping that the United States went to Vienna mainly to deflect congressional pressure for unilateral cuts, hoped further that the United States would not offer Moscow a "negotiable" proposal. This seems to be it.

The weaknesses in the Western bargaining position at Vienna—that is to say, in the Western alliance—are not of the simple sort which could be remedied by a quick dose of the secretary of state's personal attention. Yet we have the feeling that the Nixon administration is not adequately reporting to the American people what the real stakes are. The allies know well enough and that is why they are so grim: The issue is not merely a matter of numbers of troops or *tanks or tactical nuclear weapons: the issue* is whether an important region of the world allied to the United States, West Europe, is going to be able to keep on living an independent and decent life of its own. This is not to deny that, for the Russians as well as for the West, the talks at Vienna touch on legitimate and significant security concerns. But those security concerns are secondary to the political realities. "Détente" is a misleading word to use as the goal of these talks. What they are really about is the continuing independence of West Europe. To pose the issue that way is, of course, to concede that the Soviet understanding of "détente" is very different from the West's. This may be a difficult thing for the administration to say at this time. But it should say it, nevertheless, because it's true.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Letters

Unfair to Russians

Re the Benjamin Levich article "The Freedom to Leave Russia" (IHT, Dec. 21). I think that for him to gloss over the fact of the suspension of the education tax in view of the cost to the state, and then to couple the treatment Hitler gave to the Jews with apartheid in South Africa, shows a very unfair attitude to the Russian authorities.

NORMAN COOPER.
Cannes, France.

Support for Israel

There isn't an better way to gather *support for* Israel than to read the unadulterated nonsense proffered by pro-Arab letters in the IHT.

I cannot recall that it was Israel who called for driving the Arabs into the sea in 1948 and again *in 1956, nor did* Israel call upon the Palestinians to leave their homeland and avoid the ensuing holocaust in 1948. These same Palestinian refugees have been living in camps a quarter of a century now, and how many of them have been integrated, or even supported, by their Arab brothers? A New York Times article of Dec. 2 reported that the United States contributes $23.2 million, and the Netherlands last year gave $202,000, increasing it this year to $553,300. Actually, for Realpolitik, it does not suit the Arab cause to help the Palestinians.

W. B. WAYNE.
Vienna.

Why Sing?

Re the startling piece of news that Ithaca, N.Y., school pupils would not sing carols about Jesus at Christmas (IHT, Dec. 14). If they want Christmas without Christ, why sing at all; and what are they celebrating?

A.J. POWELL BUTTOLER.
Sintra, Portugal.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 28, 1898

PARIS—The Trans-Siberian railway is just as much of the category of warlike plans as an additional squadron. It is purely a strategic line both in inception and design, and it is being hurried to completion at the enormous cost of £8 million per annum solely for strategic reasons. Rumors of a proposed loan on the foreign market are too persistent and too circumstantial to leave any doubt that St. Petersburg wants money—money to keep up this tremendous outlay.

Fifty Years Ago

December 28, 1923

PARIS—The missing airship Dixmude was sighted on Wednesday in mid-Sahara, drifting southwards in an unmanagable condition towards the worst part of the desert. The huge dirigible was, when sighted, only 500 feet up, with its engines apparently not running, and was thus the prey of the desert winds. "Where was the crew?" was the question on the lips of all who heard the news in Paris last night. If the Dixmude has dropped among the Hoggar mountains, it may take months to find it.

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Obituaries

Harold B. Lee, 74, Headed Mormon Church

From Wire Dispatches

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 27.—arold B. Lee, 74, president of ne 3.3-million-member Mormon hurch for the last 18 months, ed here yesterday of lung and rdiac failure.

Mr. Lee, a former Idaho farm y known among his co-religionts as something of an organizing nius, was chosen for the church esidency July 7, 1972, as sucessor to Joseph Fielding Smith grand-nephew of Joseph Smith, under of the Church of Jesus hrist of Latter Day Saints formon)—who died at the age 95. When named church presint, Mr. Lee was the youngest hold the office in 40 years. is term of office was the shortt. The presidency is for life. A successor to Mr. Lee will be osen soon by the church's ouncil of the 12 Apostles. If addition is followed, the next esident will be Spencer W. Kimball, 78, who heads the council.



UPI

Harold B. Lee

Students of Mormon affairs had viewed the predecessor of Mr. Lee as a doctrinaire conservative concerned chiefly with church history and looked on Mr. Lee as an establishment leader whose talents had been demonstrated on the board of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, where he represented the church's stock interests.

As the church's leader, Mr. Lee traveled widely, making a world tour of Mormon missions in his first months as president.

In the three years before assuming leadership of the Mormon Church, Mr. Lee devoted much of his time to the church correlation program in an apparently successful effort to integrate the wide variety of Mormon home studies, women's and youth organizations, publications and sports activities.

He also organized the Mormon Church's welfare program, under which each member contributes time to aid the poor. The program, as of last year, was assisting 96,500 Mormons each year and was finding jobs for 9,000 church members a year.

Mr. Lee was a member of the Salt Lake City Commission when he was called to full-time duty in the church in 1936 by leaders who had watched him in action—devising a work program that aided thousands of Mormons during the depression of the 1930s.

Mr. Lee was born in Clifton, Idaho, and was an elementary-school teacher and a principal living on the wrong side of the tracks on Salt Lake City's west side when he won election to the city commission in 1933.

He became a member of the Mormon hierarchy on April 6, 1941, when he was named a member of the Council of the 12 Apostles. It was as president and ranking member of that council that he succeeded to the church presidency.

Funeral services will be Saturday in the Mormon Tabernacle. Mr. Lee's body will lie in state in the church administration building before the services.

Georges Mazoyer

PARIS, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Georges Mazoyer, 42, who had been due to become editor of the mass circulation newspaper France-Soir on Jan. 1, died in a three-car crash on the Champs-Elysées last night, the police reported.

Mr. Mazoyer started work as a journalist in Casablanca and then joined the magazine Paris-Match in 1956. He became editor of Paris-Match in 1968 but left the magazine two years later to join a group of illustrated periodicals run by the Tallandier publishing firm.

Harold Hotelling

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Dec. 27 (NYT).—Prof. Harold Hotelling, 78, a mathematical statistician and economist who retired from the University of North Carolina faculty in 1966, died yesterday at his home here. He was a past president of the Economic Society, vice-president of the American Statistical Association, distinguished fellow of the American Economic Association and member of the councils of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Mathematical Society.

Rev. Dr. T. G. Tappert

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27 (NYT).—The Rev. Dr. Theodore G. Tappert, 69, Schieren professor of the history of Christianity at the Lutheran Theological Seminary here, died Tuesday. He had been on the seminary's faculty since 1930 and was to have retired next year.

Paris Region Grows Past 10-Million Mark

PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The population of the Paris region has passed 10 million, the government's Institute of Economic Studies announced today.

As of Jan. 1, 1973, the city of Paris and its suburbs had 9,901,000 inhabitants. The year's growth was forecast at 135,000 persons, making the estimated population 10,026,000 inhabitants by Dec. 31, the institute said.

French Hotels' Liability

PARIS, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—French hotel owners are now liable for the theft of customers' possessions, it was announced in the government's Journal Officiel today. The decree covers thefts from hotel parking lots as well as the hotels.

Russian Jews, Ex-Officers, Cite Arrest Threats

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—hree Jews who are former Russan Army colonels said today at they have been subjected to ntinuing threats for wanting emigrate to Israel.

The three, Yefim Davyovich, aum Alshansky and Lev Ovshcher, all from Minsk, claimed at they had been threatened th arrest and trial for antiviet activities if they did not ute their campaign for exit sas. All three have distinguishwar records.

Mr. Davyovich, who retired in 59, was detained last December the KGB security police with nother Jew from Minsk, but eir planned trial was called off May, apparently because of otests in the United States on e eve of a visit there by Comnist party chief Leonid I. ezhnev.

Mr. Ovsishcher, 54, and Mr. shansky, 56, said they had sent ters to the Kremlin and world aders declaring that they were rmally renouncing their Soviet izenship.

A Kiev appeals court, meanile, has upheld a three-and-e-half-year prison term against exander Feldman, a Ukrainian w who has tried unsuccessfully emigrate to Israel, sources said day.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service to honor the mory of

STEVE SALER,
of Newsweek Magazine,

ll be held on Sunday, January 13th, 2:30 p.m., Temple Adath Israel of Main Line Old Lancaster Road and ghland Avenue, Marion, Pennsylvania.



Associated Press

A CALL TO ARMS—Poster used in Northern Ireland by Provisional IRA in its search for women recruits.

Madagascar, Client of Arabs, Cancels U.S. Warships' Visit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Malagasy Republic, dependent on Arab nations for its oil, has rebuffed the United States by abruptly canceling a planned visit by U.S. warships.

The island republic's officials told the U.S. Embassy it did not have enough fuel or berthing space at the port of Diego Suarez to accommodate destroyers from a task force operating in the Indian Ocean.

But U.S. Defense Department sources said they believed the real reason was political—that Malagasy officials feared to offend the Arabs.

The Defense Department made no mention of the Malagasy cancellation in announcing last week that six Navy ships with more than 4,500 U.S. sailors and officers would spend the Christmas holidays at two Indian Ocean ports, Mombassa in Kenya and Port Victoria in the Seychelles Islands.

Visit by Socialists Barred by Athens

ATHENS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Greek government tonight refused entry at Athens airport to three European members of the Socialist International who came to assess conditions under the new military rulers.

Another member of the delegation, British trade union leader Alex Kitson, was permitted through passport control, but he returned to the others for "reasons of solidarity."

Two Italians, Sen. Antonio Cariglia and Giovanni Baltaglia, the secretary of the delegation, and Dutch Socialist Rebus Terbeek were refused entry.

The group was met at the airport by officials of the Italian, British and Dutch Embassies.

A Tiepolo Is Recovered

VENICE, Dec. 27 (AP).—A missing altar painting by the 18th-century Venetian master Giovanni Battista Tiepolo has been found in an abandoned farmhouse near here, police said today. The painting, showing St. Anthony of Padua performing a miracle, was stolen five days ago from a church in Mirano, about 30 miles from here.

Tortoise Urine Sought

TAIPEI, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Officials at Taipei Zoo have received dozens of requests for tortoise urine following a claim by a Chinese herbalist that it can cure deafness. The claim is not true and the requests have been turned down, a zoo spokesman said today.

Junta Changes Attitude to Russia

Peru Moves to Improve Relations With U.S.

By Stephen Klaidman

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 27 (WP).—Peru is moving to speed up the gradual but steady improvement in its relations with the United States that has taken place over the last few months.

The reasons include a change of attitude toward the Soviet Union, economic necessity and an abhorrence of Communism on the part of the ruling generals.

The junta, which came to power in 1968, has talked almost from the beginning of forming a "new humanitarian society that is neither Communist nor capitalist."

Trips to Cuba

But government officials and diplomats in Lima indicate that trips to Cuba by Peruvian cabinet ministers, commercial dealing with the Russians and Moscow's lack of support for the Socialist government of the late Salvador Allende in neighboring Chile have convinced the generals that they are better off seeking the technical and financial aid they need in Washington rather than in Moscow.

There has also been an apparently genuine effort by the United States to improve relations with Peru.

Talks going on now between the two governments on outstanding claims involving U.S. business interests in Peru have been characterized as positive by both sides.

Peru's deputy foreign minister said in a recent interview that "these talks are conducive to the removal of all shadows hanging over U.S.-Peruvian relations."

The negotiations, being conducted by James R. Greene for the United States and Premier Edgardo Mercado Jarrin for Peru, are intended to settle disputes involving property of the Cerro Corp., W. R. Grace and Co. and Standard Oil of California.

Both parties insist that property of the International Petroleum Corp., which was nationalized when the junta came to power, is not a subject of these negotiations.

In referring to the IPC case, which brought about a rupture in U.S.-Peruvian relations, Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya said "the United States mistakenly defended the interests of a company that displayed classical U.S. imperialism in Peru."

But he termed IPC a special case. "In the future, we can say, there will be more realistic and positive relations with the United States," he added.

Aside from the talks, relations are moving forward on U.S. support for international loans to Peru, negotiations for the sale of U.S. arms and increased U.S. private investment in petroleum exploration and copper mining.

World Bank Loans

Because of the expropriation of IPC in 1968, the United States had stood in the way of multilateral economic aid to Peru. But, since September, Peru has received loans totaling more than $60 million from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The World Bank consultative group on Peru has recently made commitments in Paris for more than $1.9 billion in external financing over the next three years.

Willingness to make some of these commitments stems from Peru's good credit rating, but the will to settle outstanding problems with the United States certainly seems to have opened the coffers wider.

Peru is also in the process of negotiating for the purchase of U.S. arms, including 15 to 20 A-37 jet fighter-trainers. (The Peruvians have recently purchased, from the Soviet Union, military helicopters which are being used largely for oil exploration in the Amazon jungle.)

University Strike Threatened If Yugoslavs Oust 8 Teachers

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Dec. 27 (WP).—In a challenge to Yugoslav leaders, Belgrade University students have threatened to strike and close their part of the university if authorities oust eight professors accused of resistance to Communist party policies and control.

The decision was made unanimously by nearly 800 students in the philosophy school at a meeting last Friday. An official announcement, published yesterday in the newspaper Politika, warned student leaders that they would have to take "full responsibility" for the action.

The philosophy faculty is part of the university comprising the departments of philosophy, history, sociology, psychology and art history. Among the eight professors are some of the nation's leading Marxist philosophers and sociologists, including Mihajlo Markovic, Ljubomir Tadic, Svetozar Stanojevic and Mrs. Zagorka Pesic-Golubovic.

The professors have been denounced for ultra-leftist tendencies, apparently because their criticism of the Yugoslav system has offended some leaders. For more than a year, there have been calls by leaders, including President Tito, that the eight professors be ousted. The professors, however, have been shielded by their colleagues under the traditional system of university autonomy.

Outside Pressure

But last week, the philosophy faculty finally succumbed to outside pressure and agreed to sign a "self-management" agreement that would give outsiders a voice in its affairs. By packing the university ruling bodies with loyal outsiders, the authorities will be able to get a vote for a dismissal of the eight professors.

The students, at their meeting Friday, authorized their executive committee to call a strike at the philosophy faculty if any faculty member is dismissed.

"The faculty of philosophy is a humanitarian institution with firm Communist and Marxist orientation and none of its members, including professors, could be qualified as an enemy of the self-governing Socialist Yugoslav society," a resolution adopted by the students said.

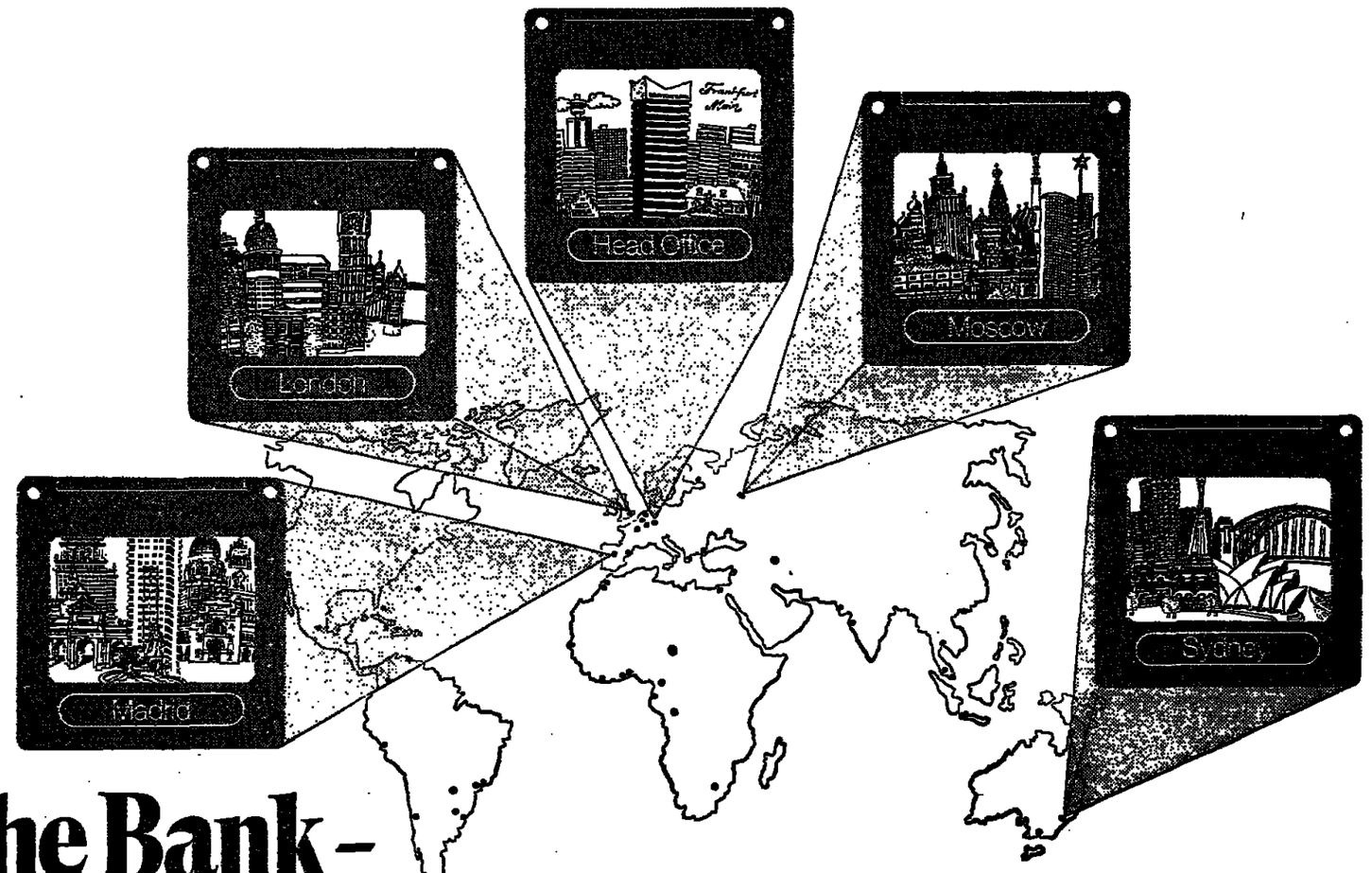
The philosophy faculty has been denounced as a "botbed of opposition" to Marshal Tito's current effort to strengthen Communist party control. Until last week it was the only part of the university to have persistently opposed the "self-management" agreement.

It was expected that the ouster of the eight professors would come soon. But the authorities will probably seek to avoid a confrontation with the students and may decide to move against the eight during the winter recess, which begins on Jan. 15.

Editor Is Ousted

BELGRADE, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Frane Barbieri, former editor-in-chief of the Yugoslav news magazine Nin, has been expelled from the Communist party, the newspaper Politika said today.

The party organization at Politika, which publishes Nin, accused Mr. Barbieri of being one of the "supporters of liberalist and techno-managerial factions in the magazine."



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THEATER

Choosing Among 66 Plays On the Circuit in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 27 (IHT).—The holiday season finds the Parisian theater with 66 offerings. Here are some recommendations:

In the repertory of the Comédie-Française this week are the handsome, entertaining production of "Le Malade Imaginaire" with Jacques Charon as the anxious health watcher; a circus spectacle staging of "Les Fourberies de Scapin"; Racine's biblical tragedy, "Athalie"; "Les Caprices de Marianne" by Musset in a fresh production by Jean-Laurent Cochet, and the Feydeau farce, "Mais N'Te Promène Donc Pas Toute Nue."

The Théâtre de la Ville is alternating its admirably acted adaptation of Peter Nichols's London hospital drama, "Santé Publique," with Brecht's Chinese morality piece, "La Bonne Ame de Se-Tchouan." At the Palais des Sports, the Moscow Circus is performing, with stunning horsemanship, dancing bears, agile tigers, elegant acrobats and droll clowns.

* * *

There are several new plays of note.

"Ce Formidable Bordel" (at the Théâtre Moderne): Eugène Ionesco's serio-comic contemplation of the forgotten man of materialistic civilization is impressively directed and acted by Jacques Mauclair.

"Butley" (at the Gaité-Montparnasse): Simon Gray's absorbing character study of a disillusioned English university professor has fine performances by Bernard Fresson as the reluctant pedagogue and Gérard Lartigau as his mild-mannered assistant. Michel Fagadau is the director.

"Le Borgne" (at the Théâtre Athénée): This is an interesting Cuban play by Eduardo Manet, set in ancient Rome. Michel Galabru, Francis Lemaire and Jacques Rosny are prisoners condemned to be thrown to the lions and Sacha Pitoeff a dubious prophet.

"Une Rose au Petit Déjeuner" (at the Bouffes-Parisiens): The latest Barillet-Grédy comedy stars Francis Perrin and Axelle Abbadie as youngsters who refuse to jump the generation gap.

"L'Homme en Question" (at the *Atelier*): *Bernard Blier is a* corrupt politician troubled by his conscience in a cynical comedy by Félicien Marceau.

"Charlie et Bobby" (at the Théâtre Fontaine): Neil Simon's comedy features two veteran vaudeville partners, bickering violently after decades of public teamwork. Jacques Fabbri and Alfred Adam are the bad-tempered elders.

"L'Arc de Triomphe" (at the Saint-Georges): Marcel Mithois's play is a light-hearted portrait of a designer of Chanel proportions and the ironing out of her love affair. Sophie Desmarets makes her a delightful creature.

"Harold et Maude" (at the Récamier): The stage version of the American movie has Madeleine Renaud as the irresistible octogenarian.



Keystone.

Martine Sarcey and Bernard Blier in "L'Homme en Question."

"Vol au Dessus d'un Nid de Coucou" (at the Théâtre Antoine): An over-charged American melodrama with a model lunatic asylum as its scene, this play is notable for the acting of Françoise Christophe as a stern head-nurse and of Michel Creton as an obstreperous inmate.

"Le Ier" (at the Théâtre de Poche-Montparnasse): Another adaptation of an American play (by Israel Horowitz), this is a long one-act sketch about a frantic struggle for position, played by an excellent company, headed by Jean-Claude Dauphin.

"La Cage aux Folles" (at the Palais-Royal): The great hit of last season is still selling out. Jean Poiret and Michel Serrault cut up hilariously as two temperamental female impersonators in a farce by the former.

* * *

The revivals which merit attention include Sacha Guitry's "Jean de La Fontaine" (at the Théâtre Montparnasse) with exquisite decor and costuming, commendable direction by René Clermont and with Claude Rich as the 17th-century fabulist. Others are: Sardou's "Madame Sans-Gêne" with Jacqueline Maillan as the laundress become Napoleonic duchess (at the Théâtre de Paris); Feydeau's bedroom farce of the 1890s, "L'Hôtel du Libre Echange," with Jean-Claude Brialy, Micheline Boudet and Jean Parédès (at the Théâtre Marigny); Anouilh's "La Valse des Toréadors" (at the Comédie des Champs-Elysées) with Louis de Funès as an unlikely colonial general in uneasy retirement.

"Les Branquignols" (at the Théâtre de La Bruyère) is Robert Dhéry's anthology of the cream of his earlier intimate revues with much new material. Roland Petit's Casino de Paris revue, a spectacle of dance, song and opulent setting, continues, though Zizi Jeanmaire is on vacation. "J'Aime à la Folie," crowded with plumed and plumeless chorus lines, glittering decor and novelty acts, represents the Folies-Bergère at its most characteristic. "Luxe" (at the Théâtre du Palace) amusingly caricatures the traditional Parisian music-hall vehicle, satire blending with affection.

* * *

Of the cabaret revues, the Lido's new extravaganza, "Grand Jeu," a stunning Guérin-Fraday production with the 1930s as its theme, is a banquet of scenic wonders, attractive talent and superb staging. The Moulin Rouge's "Festival," its basic theme the 1890s of Toulouse-Lautrec with cancans and period tableaux of its former self, includes modernity with its illuminated tank interlude. The Crazy Horse Saloon spectacle on its 2-by-4 platform again reveals the talent of Alain Bernardin as an imaginative producer—not only in his shrewd selection of stripteasers but also in his resourceful varying of material and sketches. The Alcazar with Jean-Marie Rivière in charge of the brassy festivities combines the features of "Hellzapoppin," "Luxe" run mad and Sammy's Bowery Follies with singing waiters and singing customers.

SHARPS & FLATS

BRUSSELS—The Golden Gate Quartet will sing in the New Year at the Hilton Hotel on Dec. 31.

COPENHAGEN—The Kenny Drew trio, along with Ernie Wilkins, is at the Montmartre Jazzhus on Dec. 28 and 29.

LONDON—The Illinois Jaquet trio with Milt Buckner and Jo Jones is appearing at Ronnie Scott's during the holiday season along with trombonist and blues singer The Mighty Flea and the Ronnie Scott trio.

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain—The Delta Rhythm Boys are at Fiestas Tito's until Jan. 1, then open the next night at the Sala de Fiesta Altavista in Las Palmas in the Canary Islands.

PARIS—The Kenny Clarke trio with Eddy Louiss and Jimmy Gourley is at the Club St. Germain. The Steve Lacy quartet is giving a free concert on Dec. 29 at 5 p.m. at the Espace Tribuche, 3 Rue de la Bûcherie, Paris 5. The same night at the Théâtre Gaité-Montparnasse at 6:30 p.m. there is a piano duo with Bobby Few and Michael Smith. Joe Turner is at La Calavados, Aaron Bridgers at the Living Room, Memphis Slim at the Trois Mailletz and the Michel Fugain show at the Olympia.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Gets Strict Ritual Cleansing

Sacred Statue 'Rests' in Cameroon

By Sandra Blakeslee

BAMENDA, Cameroon (NYT).—The Afo-A-Kom, the sacred African carving that came home in triumph last week, is now being guarded by dozens of palace retainers in the old palace treasury in Laikom. Every day since its return, the statue has been undergoing a strict cleansing ritual administered by the Kweifon, the palace regulatory society.

No one except Kweifon members have seen the statue since it was momentarily unveiled last week on a football field before thousands of ebullient spectators.

It is believed that Mbang—the familiar name given to the Afo-A-Kom here—must first rest, recuperate and be cleansed after *his 7-year exile.* The Kweifon and Fon of Kom have not said when Mbang will be shown again to the people. It could be next month during an annual dance, or, in keeping with strict tradition, it might not be until after the present Fon Nsom Nggue dies. He is more than 70 years old.

Gossip has been rampant in the grasslands concerning why the Afo-A-Kom came home from the United States. Some people say that the statue had too much power to be kept in America. They say that the Afo-A-Kom, when left in a room at night with other carvings or statues, would angrily knock down all the other pieces. It is said that this frightened the Americans.



NYT.

Fon Nsom Nggue
. . . *decision awaited.*

Some even say that the Afo-A-Kom would leave its home in a museum at night and prowl the streets, not to return until dawn.

Final Arrangements

Final arrangements have not been made concerning how the Afo-A-Kom will be guarded in future years. Several well-educated and affluent Kom people, however, have said they would like to take up a collection of money to build a proper storage hut with a proper lock. It would be out behind the palace near the treasury house, they said, but it would be a modern, strong building.

The current celebration to welcome home the Afo-A-Kom is just about over. But unrest still runs high. Several local photographers here are busy printing up thousands of photographs taken of the Afo-A-Kom last week and are selling them briskly for about 25 cents each.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

"Magnum Force," a sequel to "Dirty Harry," stars Clint Eastwood as the cop who kills to protect the public. Nora Sayre calls it a lush "bath of violence in the name of law and order." Harry discovers that there's an execution squad within the police department; hence it's "his duty to bump off five policemen who are equally keen on liquidating him... Throughout, there's a stress on dear old hubris: Harry earnestly repeats that 'A man's got to know his limitations.' Thus it's reasoned that the killings he commits are justified—'There's nothing wrong with shooting, as long as the right people get shot.'" Straining for liberal seasoning, the film stars a black as Harry's partner and "some young cops suspected of oddness are defended for their talents." But Nora Sayre found the camerawork exciting, lending "an exhilaration that's absent from the script."

"Massacre in Rome," directed by George Pan Cosmatos, was written by Robert Katz and Pan Cosmatos. Lawrence Van Gelder says: "Stars are generally an asset to a film. But in the case of 'Massacre in Rome,' they constitute its chief flaw. That is not to say that Marcello Mastroianni, as a principal priest and art restorer, and Richard Burton, as a German colonel in Rome as the Allies close in during World War II, give inept performances. It is simply that their presence at the moral summit of this film unbalances its recounting of a controversial and bloody fragment of history. It turns out to be a curiously bloodless film, a monument not to its victims but to its stars."

"The Inheritor," written and directed by Philippe Labro, impressed Nora Sayre. She says: "'The Inheritor' is a delightful thriller that casts Jean-Paul Belmondo against type: as a businessman combatting the murderous intrigues of international financiers. This exuberant entertainment has a silly, sham-tragic ending. But until then it throbs with the energy and the rueful gaiety that Belmondo brings to almost any part, and that's worth even the cost of tickets these days."

"Jonathan Livingston Seagull," the film version of the best seller, is a beautiful and touching movie, says Howard Thompson. "Directed by Hall Bartlett, the movie falls short only toward the end when it perches instead of soaring. Jack Couffer's camera work is so stunning that it immediately establishes a sensitive texture for a simple story."

"The All-American Boy" was directed and written by Charles Eastman. Nora Sayre says: "The brand of mossy disaffection evoked in 'The All-American Boy' has nothing to do with politics or generations or rebellion. Instead, it belongs to the old I-can't-connect school. We've seen that so often on the screen that the theme needs a fresh twist—which it doesn't get in this movie. Jon Voight is cast as a weary, resentful mid-American who hates his small hometown and doesn't want to commit himself to anything or anyone. He throws everything away. But we never learn why. The film is especially frustrating because Voight is such an intelligent actor."

"Holiday," a "joyous comedy" by Philip Barry, has entered the repertory of the New Phoenix Company at the Ethel Barrymore Theater. Clive Barnes says that Barry, "best known for 'The Philadelphia Story,' has always been regarded as something of a lightweight... but his plays survive a lot better than those of his weightier contemporaries, such as Maxwell Anderson." "Holiday" was first performed in November, 1928, and has to do with a young lawyer on his way up, a self-made 30-year-old who falls in love with a girl from the old-rich side of the tracks. "Language and character are the two keys to a playwright," says Barnes. "With Barry the language can be dazzling. It is very Cole Porter and, of course, 1928 was a very good year for the very dry martini." The direction by Michael Montel is "properly slick" while the acting was "less secure."

"Troilus and Cressida," presented by the New York Shakespeare Festival at the Lincoln Center's Mitzi E. Newhouse Theater, is tedious beyond words, says Clive Barnes. "I must be careful not to make this 'Troilus' sound controversial when it is merely inept, original when it is merely sophomoric, brave when it is merely foolhardy. The play has been staged with a total cast of 12 actors, most of them doing double duty. The director, David Schweizer, has clearly decided that 'Troilus and Cressida' is a farce. And not just a farce, but a camp and unfunny farce. He has directed it in a style that might be called mid-20th-century strip-cartoon. It is inappropriate and stupid. He shows a total lack of sensibility to the text, with no understanding of its meaning whatsoever, and he shows only rudimentary skills in stagecraft... The black marbled setting was by far the most rewarding part of the performance." It was designed by Paul Zalon. The cast (including John Christopher Jones, William Hickey and Madeleine Le Roux) was "distinguished but deplorable."

"The Visit," by Friedrich Dürrenmatt, is a thinking man's morality play that also manages to be tremendously entertaining, says Clive Barnes. Harold Prince's "brilliant new staging" of "The Visit," written in 1956, and the New Phoenix Repertory Company's production of it provide a "red-letter" night, says Barnes. "The performances are beautifully calculated throughout, with George Ede fine as the devious mayor, John Glover eloquent as a humanist man of conscience—but then everyone was good. The scenery by Edward Burbridge was absolutely right for the swift, moving play, and Mr. Prince's staging catches the play's mystery and sense of corruption with a dazzling ease."

"Are You Now or Have You Ever Been" by Eric Bentley is a "theater-of-fact" documentary based on the investigation of show business by the Un-American Activities Committee during the years 1947-1958. Directed by Jay Broad, it is playing at the Theater of the Riverside Church. The title, says Clive Barnes, "refers to what the investigators themselves cheerfully called the '$64,000 question.' Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist party?" The play is built around the trials of actors, writers and directors thought to have had links with the Communist party. "By its very essence it is partisan," says Barnes. It makes fun of the people who became stool-pigeons for the committees, and offers information. It glorifies with justice the heroes such as Arthur Miller, Lillian Hellman, Paul Robeson and Lionel Strander. Mr. Broad has staged this succession of courtroom encounters with great zest and skill, and the acting is very impressive." Allan Miller, Albert Hall, Anne Francine, Arnold Soboloff and Peter Thompson take part.

Tarzan Cult Still Booming in U.S.

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK (NYT).—A short-order cook in California occasionally swings from trees. A student in Minnesota has concluded that a jungle victory yell is best reproduced by combining "an off-key violin, the howl of a hyena and the howl of a dog." And 150 convivial souls had a party in Toronto last year that was called a "dumdum"—which means a ritual feast held by apes.

Who is it that indulges in these assorted pleasures, these rare kinds of expertise? The "ERB" buffs, that's who—the thousands of people who are fans of the Tarzan books and the science fiction novels written by the late Edgar Rice Burroughs.

Burroughs died in 1950, but his life's work lives on, scholars say, because it strikes certain chords in American life. A half-dozen fan publications spread the message, and the loyal buffs are grouped into clubs around the country.

Burroughs, who was born in 1875, roughed out "Tarzan of the Apes" in 1914 and wrote scores of other novels in the following decades.

New, Younger

What is especially remarkable now, a survey by New York Times correspondents has shown, is that as the years pass, new and younger readers join the ERB fan ranks, while older readers maintain their enthusiasm for Burroughs.

"Being so concerned about Tarzan is an unconscious search for masculinity: Some of these people are trying to revitalize their wanting virility," said Dr. David Abrahamsen, the New York psychiatrist who is an expert on violence, and author of "The Murdering Mind," a psychiatric study of murderers and people who have fantasies about killing.

"When people turn to Tarzan, it is really a kind of romanticism," said Dr. Abrahamsen. "It is a turning away from harsh reality."

Specifically, the doctor said, the Tarzan cult is in some ways also "a search back to childhood," and "an idealization of power. Tarzan is the master of everything, he can kill wild animals; he appeals to people who desire to be big and great."

Tree Swinging

Bill Dutcher, the cook who heads the Burroughs fan club in Sacramento, Calif., has been known to swing from a tree limb now and then, the way Tarzan does in the ERB books. Mr. Dutcher, who is 35 years old, says that many of today's Tarzan fans are men who caught the fever as boys in the 1930s.

"Now that the old Tarzan clubbers are mature, they are seeing more in his books," Mr. Dutcher said. "They are rereading them and finding hidden, subtle messages underneath: ERB was an ecologist, and he continually criticized civilization's incurring into our natural world."

Mr. Dutcher says that he has $50,000 worth of Tarzan and other ERB memorabilia in his apartment in Yuba City, Calif., including Tarzan cigarettes, bubble gum, potato chips, T-shirts games, trading cards, and comic books.

"If you think I'm bad," he said, "there's a guy in Pennsylvania who's had a whole loaf of Tarzan bread and a Tarzan ice cream bar in his freezer since 1936."

Paperbacks

Such loyalty is a boon to booksellers, and two New York paperback publishing houses, Ace and Ballantine, report that they have published about 12 million copies of ERB books over the years.

"Readers can identify with Tarzan," said a Ballantine executive. John W. Waxman, a vice president at Ace, said, "They're great escape literature."

Michael Tri, an undergraduate at the University of Minnesota has produced an escapist TV documentary about Tarzan, and he told an interviewer that early Hollywood moviemakers had faithfully rendered the "Tarzan victory yell" by mixing animal noises with the sound of a violin.

"Movie Tarzans like Lex Barker and Johnny Weissmuller learned to do it themselves," Mr. Tri told an interviewer, "and it came out rather well."

The Edgar Rice Burroughs Bibliophiles is a group that calls itself the only authorized ERB fan club. The founder, Vernell Coriel, said "you can identify with Tarzan. He is the epitome of the free man; he doesn't have to put up with bosses; he is the greatest individual of all time."

Fiedler in Hospital

BOSTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra, has been hospitalized for treatment of "a high temperature and pneumonia," a spokesman for New England Medical Hospital said that Mr. Fiedler, 79, was admitted the day before Christmas and is now in good condition. The spokesman said that Mr. Fiedler should be "up and around within a few days."

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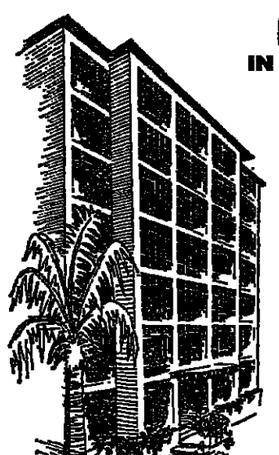
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At every hour of the day, someone somewhere is savoring a glass of this wonderfully relaxing drink.



Company on the Move

COMPANIES trading worldwide often confront complicated problems when dealing with the jungle of customs, exchange and import regulations, as well as the tariff barriers that bristle throughout the globe. Cointreau has evolved varied responses to different situations. In countries where the importation of Cointreau is severely limited by quota restrictions (Spain) or financially prohibitive (Argentina and Brazil), the company has established plants which produce Cointreau locally. In other countries, subsidiaries or licensees are responsible for bottling. Yet in others, Cointreau has only a distribution network.

In 1969, together with Remy-Martin (cognac), where there are close family ties, and Izarra (liqueurs), Cointreau created Rivière Distribution, a joint marketing company to distribute in France all their mutual products as well as: Krug Champagne, Beefeater Gin, Croft Port, Haig and Dimple Scotch Whisky, Kentucky Beau Bourbon and Russkaya Vodka. Cointreau and Remy-Martin also have joint distribution companies abroad.

In 1970, both companies jointly bought a minority interest in Krug Champagne, and in 1971 Cointreau together with Aptunion—the world's largest producer of candied fruits—set up a joint subsidiary called International Fruit Liqueurs to manufacture and sell brandied fruits. Early this year, Cointreau and Remy-Martin made still another joint takeover and acquired a majority holding in a flourishing old family company, Picon, which manufactures a wide range of spirits. This move broadened Cointreau's already considerable variety to include Picon's orange apéritif, a wine-based apéritif called Pikina, Curaçao, Saint-James Rum and Pec Pastis. Picon and its subsidiary Barthe also distribute in France Prince Hubert de Polignac cognac, Vat 69 and Antiquary Scotch whisky and Heidsieck-Monopole Champagne. Cointreau recently obtained a majority holding in Colmar's Charles Jux-Jacobert Company, one of the most reputable producers of fine Alsatian wines and kirsch.

Modern Tradition

Obviously, distilling capacity had to keep pace with this phenomenal growth, and the old distillery located in the heart of Angers became totally inadequate. A new, 29-million-franc distillery, inaugurated in 1972, with four times the capacity of the old one was built at Saint-Barthélémy just outside Angers. But already, more space is needed to meet expanding needs, and about six million francs have been earmarked for further construction as soon as possible. Every bit of this capital expenditure has been financed from Cointreau's own resources.

Ultra-modern in design and conception, pleasant and sunny, surrounded by greenery and so impressively spotless one could practically eat off the floor (this is not necessary: a spacious, gay, orange and white cafeteria serves full-course meals at low cost to the employees), the new plant combines all that is best of Cointreau's artisan tradition with the most advanced automated production techniques.

After the distillation, all subsequent handling, blending, whirling, bottling and stocking is completely automated. Sugar, for instance, is electronically weighed and pneumatically transported from 50-foot silos to point of use. A computer terminal for invoicing, cost accounting and some inventory is tied to a central computer in Paris. The distillery manufactures 70 different products, and can deal with 1,344 different bottle sizes and shapes.

And yet, in spite of these efficient and modern facilities, the all-important art of distillation takes place in traditional copper stills, exactly as it did when Edouard jr. and Adolphe first distilled their Guignolet over 150 years ago.

Cointreau's closely guarded secret formula begins with the exotic blend of peels from both sweet and bitter oranges from the West Indies, North Africa, the Middle East and Spain. In the great hall where the peels are stored in large sacks, a heady aroma fills the air with a foretaste of what Cointreau has to offer. First the inside of the peel must be removed. The peels are shredded and steeped in alcohol in sealed oak casks for several months and then distilled. The inferior "head" and "tail" of distillation is discarded: only the "heart" is kept to be redistilled and blended with sugar, spices and mysterious ingredients known only to members of the Cointreau family. The result is a suavely potent (80 proof), clear liqueur with a marvelously refreshing orange tang.

Symbol of Gracious Living

Oranges, trees that I adore,
How sweet your fragrance on the air.
Of all the trees in Flora's store
None can with your delights compare.

What a true treasure for mankind,
Your luscious burden, firm and round:
No other gold was there to find
In Hespera's enchanted ground.

So wrote the 17th century French poet, La Fontaine.

More people around the world—men, women and children—prefer the taste and smell of oranges to that of any fruit. The orange, an ancient symbol of wisdom, happiness and fertility, is known to inspire feelings of pleasure and tenderness. Cointreau liqueur, with its delicate orange flavor, is the perfect beverage to share with close friends in an environment of warm intimacy. Drunk during the evening hours, in front of a glowing fire, after a day of effort, it engenders an atmosphere of reverie, of calm pleasure, of mutual confidence; it enriches the imagination; it nourishes the creative spirit and encourages the communication of mind and soul that leads to the establishment of true and sincere friendships. Lovers draw closer; links between comrades are strengthened. Time stands still; a splendor of intimacy and trust, of gracious living, envelops all. Truly, this unique liqueur serves as a bond between people and stands out as an essential ingredient of today's lifestyle.

For Your Pleasure

Cointreau enthusiasts delight in serving it with the after-dinner coffee, either in a snifter or on the rocks in a tumbler, but there is no need to reserve this remarkably versatile liqueur for any particular time of day. What could be more appetizing and stimulating than a Cointreau tonic before lunch? It has any number of uses as an apéritif or in cocktails before any meal or at any party.

For that matter, the Germans enjoy Cointreau with their afternoon coffee and cake. In Africa it is reputed to give strength and courage to the drinker, while the Chinese swear by its aphrodisiac qualities. Whatever your nationality, it is sure to give you pleasure.

Cointreau and Tonic
In a tall glass:
2 ice cubes;
3 measures of Cointreau;
Tonic water to taste.

The Side-Car
1/3 Cointreau;
2/3 Cognac;
One spoon lemon juice according to taste;
Shake well with ice.

Cointreau Sangria
One bottle of red wine;
One big glass of orange juice;
Half a glass of Cointreau;
Add slices of orange and lemon;
Serve very cold after 1/2 hr.

Troïka
1/3 Cointreau;
1/3 Russian vodka;
1/3 lemon juice;
Shake well with ice.

Daiquiri
1/4 Cointreau;
1/2 White Rum;
1/4 lemon juice;
Shake well with ice.

Soir de Gala
1 spoon Cointreau;
1 spoon Cassis;
Fill rest of champagne glass with champagne, garnish with a brandied cherry.

The world's largest-selling liqueur is produced by a family business in a small French city in a province renowned for its soft climate and pleasantly conservative way of life. Some-thing *la douceur angevine*, the mild climate of Anjou, gave rise to a family tradition that has carried its name—Cointreau—to every corner of the earth.

The liqueur created by the Cointreaus is enjoyed today in 217 nations and territories from Australia to the Arctic Circle, from Hong Kong to Venezuela. At every hour of the day, someone somewhere is savoring a glass of this wonderfully relaxing drink.

How did the Cointreau phenomenon come about? It's a long story that takes us back to the origins of liqueurs, to the first experiments in distillation. The 5th-century Greeks of Alexandria are believed to have been the first to experiment with the art of distilling, but later the Arabs developed the process and gave it its vocabulary. In Europe, during the Middle Ages, alchemists thought they had discovered an elixir of life by the distillation of wine which produced a liquid that looked like water but burst into flame if approached by fire. The seemingly magical properties of this strange substance caused it to be called *eau de vie*, water of life.

Apothecaries discovered other uses for it: it cleansed and disinfected wounds, and it could be used to extract the essences from plants and herbs to make medicines. As an aid to digestion it became a *digestif* and it was used to ward off the chill of winter. Unfortunately, distillation was a crude art at first and many of the early concoctions must have left much to be desired. The flavor of herbs and the addition of honey helped to make it palatable.

But it was the voyages of discovery to the Indies and the Americas that made it possible to turn these rough drinks into the suave liqueurs of today. Cane sugar from the Caribbean and spices from the Far East smoothed, enriched and gave exciting new possibilities to the art of distilling. Liqueurs became a favorite at the royal table. Louis XIII was known to be especially fond of rissoly, a liqueur flavored with orange blossoms, among other things.

But if the orange is the essential ingredient of their best-known liqueur, the Cointreaus did not start with the orange but with the cherry. In the early 19th century Edouard and Adolphe Cointreau were candy makers. The variety of fruits that grow in the mild Angevin climate made the city of Angers an ideal location for their activity. Their business was successful and they expanded it to include the distilling of a cordial made from a delicious regional cherry which was named *guignolet*. Other fruit liqueurs followed.

Orange Magic

About the middle of the century, Cointreau as we know it, a clear, orange-flavored liqueur, first appeared. It was a trip to the West Indies by Edouard jr. that aroused his interest in the orange, a rare and much prized delicacy in Europe until the end of the century. Intrigued by the taste of certain oranges in the West Indies, Edouard jr. had a quantity of these peeled and the peels dried, which he sent to Angers. Back home, he experimented with the dried peels, blending them with sweet peels from Spain and Morocco, steeping them in alcohol with herbs, spices and sweetenings, eventually evolving the formula for Cointreau, a formula that has remained unchanged throughout the years—that happy marriage of Angevin eau-de-vie and sun-ripened oranges which yields a slightly tart, invigorating drink.

Edouard jr. was the driving force behind Cointreau's first move into the international market. A true son of the Industrial Revolution, he was a man of boundless energy, combining the best qualities of the creative businessman and technician. No liqueur was produced that he did not personally taste, and he was instrumental in adapting Cointreau to the increasingly sophisticated tastes of the day. He traveled widely, attending every important international fair, harvesting 58 gold medals which today are displayed in the entrance hall of the Angers distillery along with others won since his time. Realizing that a national market alone for Cointreau would eventually be limited, he devoted himself to the export business, founding branches in Belgium, Holland, Germany and Austria, and choosing agents in countries as far afield as Argentina.



The first Cointreau poster created in 1880.

A farsighted entrepreneur, he understood the power of advertising. In 1880, he boldly commissioned poster-designer Tamagno to create the first Cointreau poster, which has since become an advertising classic: a white (for purity) Pierrot clown licking the neck of a bottle of Cointreau. This poster preceded Cointreau salesmen everywhere except to Great Britain where the clown's tongue was considered "shocking." In its place, a new poster showing a seal balancing a bottle of Cointreau ("the well-balanced liqueur") was designed.

Edouard jr. guided Cointreau's destiny for half a century until 1923, during which time the family business evolved from a regional company to a world enterprise. He was followed by his sons, Louis and André, who further developed their father's work in foreign markets, establishing branches in Poland, Romania, Spain and Switzerland. Louis died in 1934, and after 1950, André gradually relinquished the reins of the company to the younger generation: sons Robert and Max, and their cousin Pierre. These three form the dynamic leadership of the present management, a family team that is determined, like their fore bears before them, to meet new challenges and opportunities, while continuing to enhance the traditions that have made Cointreau a household name around the world.

Ahead of the Times

The company has also been a pioneer in matters of social welfare. Salaries are among the region's highest. Even before such projects became law in France, Cointreau had instituted the 13th-month salary, monthly wages, fringe benefits, and this past year a fifth week of paid holidays (nation-wide paid vacations are four weeks). Despite Cointreau's rapid development, it remains, in the very best sense of the word, a family company. Relations between employers and employees still have that personal touch that comes from mutual confidence. There has never been a strike in the distillery, despite the presence of two trade unions, and the youngster who starts his career with Cointreau will probably stay for the rest of his life, as did his father and grandfather before him.

A comfortable family business, no matter how solid, cannot rest on its laurels for fear of stagnating. Edouard's grandsons very early took a series of decisions that put Cointreau in first place on the world liqueur market and insured the company's sturdy financial health.

The first step in the firm's extraordinary takeoff was to reorganize the distribution and sales network. In 1948, a Paris office was opened to handle finances, administration and marketing. The production end remained in Angers. Eventually this move became Cointreau's present streamlined management setup: Max handles commercial and financial affairs; Pierre production; and Robert international public relations. The three-headed directorship takes all decisions unanimously. Under it sits a committee of three managing directors: Philippe Boulat, a former French Air Force pilot, is marketing manager, René Bonny, an agricultural engineer, is director of production; and Jean Tannery, a graduate of l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques, is financial director.

Accent on Youth

Nine area managers now cover the world, each one responsible for a group of countries. Young (average age is 34), dynamic, often multilingual (one even learned Japanese under Cointreau's permanent training program), many have business degrees from American as well as French universities.

Data-processing machines were introduced in 1950 and cost accounting five years later. In 1957, a study and research group was formed that was responsible for developing the potential in each of the 217 markets where Cointreau was present. In 1968, a five-year plan, designed to be the first of a series defining goals and means of attaining them, went into effect. Its objectives will be reached by the end of this year.



Guignolet poster by Josset (1898)

Today the firm owns 12 plants and 12 subsidiaries abroad. Apart from the famous Cointreau liqueur, which accounts for 70 percent of the total production, the company also produces a variety of other products: the ancient cherry cordial Guignolet, 18 other fruit cordials sold under the brand name Regnier, non alcoholic fruit syrups in 12 flavors under the brand Prim, and special fruit concentrates for professional candy and pastry makers. Of all these, however, only Cointreau, in its distinctive square amber bottle, carries the Cointreau label.

Marketing Comes First

Marketing techniques have been so successful that in the six years from 1966 to 1972, export sales volume rocketed up by 386 percent! The leading French exporter of liqueurs, Cointreau also led in sales on the French market last year. This year the company's gross consolidated income will amount to 250 million Francs. Success in West Germany has been even more outstanding. Sales increased by 500 percent between 1966 and 1972. In Eastern Europe, exchange restrictions limit imports, but even so, exports there increased fivefold between 1966 and 1972.

To stay on top you have to keep moving. For the past few years, Cointreau has also pursued a dynamic policy of diversification designed to give it a broader footing in the French and international liquor market. The first move came in 1956, when Cointreau absorbed Dijon's Regnier, a company specializing in the manufacture of black currant liqueur. Now the Regnier range consists of 18 different liqueurs. Several weeks ago, a new Regnier child, cranberry liqueur, was ushered into the world in the U.S.A., just in time for Thanksgiving.



New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	
807/8	47½	AbbtLb	1.20	15	162	49⅝	47¾	49⅝+	1⅞	
55¾	36½	ACF	Ind2.40	12	223	56	52¾	56 +	4	
97⅛	10¾	AcmeCley	1	7	14	13	12¾	13 +	½	
21⅞	16⅛	AcmeM	1.20	7	51	24½	23¾	24½+	⅞	
1¾	3⅝	AcmDg	.04e	5	57	4½	4	4½+	½	
14¾	11	AdmE	1.15e		67	12⅝	12	12½+	¼	
8½	4½	Ad Mills	.20	6	27	6¾	4½	4½		
84	9	Addresso	.60	25	248	10¼	9¾	10⅛+	⅛	
98	7¼	Admiral		4	213	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛	
13⅜	8¼	AdvInv	.22e		115	10¾	9⅜	10 +	¼	
62	57½	AetnaLfeC	2	10	402	76½	75¾	75⅝—	⅝	
64	47½	AetnaLf pf	2		4	61	60½	60½—	½	
14⅝	7¾	Agnirre Co		21	22	7½	7⅛	7⅜—	¼	
31½	8¾	Ahman	.28e	4	94	10¾	10½	10½		
9	1½	Aileen Inc		5	127	2⅞	2¾	2¾+	⅛	
359⅝	39	AirProd	.20	20	x147	39⅞	39	39 —	⅝	
18½	10¾	Airco	.80	9	139	14½	13⅜	14 +	⅝	
3⅝	1½	AJ Industrie		5	107	1¾	1½	1¾+		
57¼	17½	Akzona	1.20	7	48	19⅝	18¾	19½+	⅞	
17½	16⅛	Ala Gas	1.28	6	10	16⅜	13½	13⅝—	½	
969	989	AlaP	pf8.28		230	106	99½	99½—	¾	
37⅜	20	Alaska Imtrs		22	79	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞		
89¼	67⅜	AlbertoC	.25	6	97	10¾	9⅜	9⅝—	⅛	
17⅜	10½	Alberton	.50	9	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅜	
40	22⅜	AlcanAlu	1	19	329	39¼	39	39⅛+	½	
10⅜	5⅝	AlcoS	.36	4	53	7¼	7	7		
42¾	28¼	AlcoLb	.16	35	82	30⅞	29	29 —	2⅛	
9½	3¼	AlexBrs	.10e	12	128	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛	
51⅞	20	AlisnM	3.02e	6	41	20⅝	20	20⅛—	⅛	
76	65¼	AllaTele	.24	17	84	14¾	14½	14½+	½	
14½	7¾	AllegCp	.36e	12	26	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	⅝	
33⅜	16¾	AllsLud	1.20	5	14	27½	27¼	27¼—	¼	
44½	35⅞	AllsLud	pf 3		2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜+	½	
22½	16⅝	AllsPw	1.44	8	281	20⅝	20	20⅛—	⅛	
19⅜	4¾	AllenGp	.14r	6	75	8	7¾	7⅞+	⅛	
48	28⅛	AlldCh	1.22	14	862	48	47	47¾+	1¼	
44⅞	19¾	AlldMnt	.48	12	96	20¼	19¾	19¾+	½	
22	12	AlldPd	.80		24	12¾	12¼	12⅜+	⅛	
35⅝	19⅜	AlldSir	1.50	5	31	20½	20	20⅛+	⅛	
6⅛	3	Alld Suprmkt		8	114	4	3¾	3⅞+	⅛	
13¾	6	AllisChal	.36	8	166	9¼	8⅞	9 +	⅛	
25½	5¼	AlrFrAul	.50	4	42	7⅛	6½	6⅝+	⅛	
17⅜	11⅛	AlphaPl	.60	6	214	14⅝	14	14⅜+	⅜	
80½	47⅜	Alcoa	1.94	14	213	74	72⅜	72⅝—	⅜	
		Alcoa wi			1	50¼	50¼	50¼		
28⅛	21⅛	AmalSg	1.60	6	6	22	22	22		
14⅜	8	AMBAC	.50	6	49	9⅝	9¼	9½—	⅛	
6½	3⅝	Amcord	.20e	5	39	4½	4¼	4⅛—	⅛	
26¼	17¼	Amerce	1.20	5	9	18¼	17¾	17¾		
46	31	Amrc	pf2.60		2	32½	32½	32½+	1	
50⅝	27⅛	A Hess	2.50	13	77	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛		
192½	64⅜	A Hes	pf3.50		23	68¾	67¾	68¼—	1¼	
40	11⅜	AAirFlt	.44	10	69	12¾	12	12⅜+	⅛	
25⅝	6	Am Airlin			694	9⅜	8¾	8¾		
18¼	4⅜	A Baker	.20		46	4¾	4½	4½—	⅛	
45⅝	30⅛	ABrnds	2.38	6	29	33	32⅛	32½—	⅝	
34⅝	19	AmBdcst	.80	8	245	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛+	⅜	
47½	6¾	AmBrsh	.20	6	24	7⅛	7	7		
22¾	24	Am Can	2.20	7	282	22⅜	21¾	22⅜+	⅝	
26	21½	A Cgn	pf1.75		18	22½	21¾	21⅝+	⅜	
26½	9	ACnlM	2.19e	5	94	9⅝	9	9¼+	⅛	
28¾	18	A Chain	1.20	5	29	19	18½	19 +	⅛	
32⅛	17¾	A Cyan	1.40	8	640	19¾	19	19½+	½	
27½	16	Am Distil	1	17	8	17¼	17	17 —	½	
6⅜	3⅝	AmDistl	.48	21	53	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛	
10⅜	4	AmDuab			25	4⅞	4½	4⅝+	⅛	
13⅜	11	ADui	pf.84a		5	11	11	11		
30¾	21¼	A ElPw	1.90	9	329	25⅞	25½	25⅝+	⅛	
23⅜	12⅞	AmFin	1.10	8	19	13⅜	13	13¼		
28⅞	24¼	AGEBd	1.99e		36	25	24⅜	25 +	⅜	
22⅞	14½	AGnCv	1.53e		63	16⅛	15½	15⅞—	⅛	
31⅛	12⅜	A Gnins	.60	6	41	15¾	14⅞	15⅛ +	⅜	
31⅜	22⅞	A Gin	pf1.80		56	24⅜	23½	24⅛—	⅛	
17⅜	10⅝	AmHoist	.40	7	76	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛	
42¾	36⅜	A Home	.65	32	705	37⅜	37¼	37½+	⅛	
816	164½	A Home	pf 2		1	172¼	172¼	172¼+	4½	
52¾	36⅜	AmHosp	.28	36	712	39⅜	39	39¼+	½	
12½	6¼	AmInves	.50	9	39	6½	6¼	6⅜—	⅛	
37⅜	5¾	A Medicl	.12	4	97	10¾	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛	
12⅞	5¾	A Medicorp		3	320	4	3¾	3⅞		
51¼	29	A Mfg	1.50	14	111	53⅝	50	50¼+	⅛	
126	84	A Cls	pf5.25		2	122	122	122 +	½	
9¾	6¾	Am Motors		5	612	9	8¾	9	⅛	
47	29½	ANatGs	2.40	7	84	34⅜	33½	34⅛+	⅞	
18⅝	4½	AmSeat	.36p		35	5⅞	5½	5⅝+	⅛	
28⅛	12	AmShip	.68	6	19	14⅝	14¼	14⅜+	⅛	
26⅛	17¼	ASmltR	1.20	6	197	22⅝	22⅜	22½		
16¼	10¼	AmStand	.70	5	32	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜	
62	50⅜	A Std	pf4.75		4	52½	52½	52½+		
12⅝	9¼	AmSterll	.28	12	268	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞		
9⅝	3¾	AT&T	wi		702	5	4⅝	5		
55	45⅜	AmT&T	3.08	10	975	51	50⅛	51 +	⅛	
62⅜	54¼	AmT&T	pf 4		70	58¼	57¾	58¼+	⅛	
50¼	48¼	ATT	pfB3.74		48	49	48¾	48¾+	⅛	
53½	47⅜	ATT	pfA3.64		15	48⅝	48	48		
13½	8¾	AWatWk	.64	5	57	9⅛	8¾	8¾—	⅛	
16⅞	13¾	AW	prf 1.25		z200	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞		
21½	16½	AW4.1pf	1.43		z100	17½	17½	17½+	⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	Ameron	.65		4	10	11⅛	11 —	⅛	
2	3⅜	AmesD	.10h	3	23	4⅛	3⅝	4 +	⅛	
21⅜	14⅜	AmHotel	.75a	7	64	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛	
57⅛	17¼	AMF In	1.24	6	233	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛+	1	
31¼	10½	Amfac	.64	5	113	12⅛	12½	12½	⅛	
52⅞	35¼	AMP	.07h	33	281	41¼	39½	39¾+	¼	
9	6⅝	AmpPgh	.40	5	4	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛	
4⅝	3	Ampex	Corp	7	339	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛	
14½	3¾	Amrep	Corp	3	26	3⅝	3¾	3¾—	⅛	
30	21⅛	Amstar	1.70	6	39	27¼	26⅞	27¼+	1	
43½	32	Amst	pf2.65		10	33½	32½	33 +	1	
9½	7¾	Amstr	pf.68		7	7¾	7¾	7¾		
44⅜	32	Amsted	2.60	7	39	40⅛	37½	39¼+	⅝	
7⅞	4⅞	Amtel	.20	6	43	6⅝	6¼	6⅜		
27⅜	17⅜	Anacon	.50	9	265	25½	25⅛	25⅝ +	⅛	
29⅞	12¾	AnchrH	1.08	5	84	16	15¾	15¾+	⅛	
24¼	14¾	And C'ay	.80	5	25	19⅞	18⅞	19⅜+	⅜	
59½	6⅛	Angelica	.10	8	35	7	6½	7 +	⅛	
8⅞	1½	AnsuCo	.50t	6	16	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛	
19	10¾	Apache	.26b	7	52	14½	13½	13⅝+	½	
29¾	18¾	AppcO	.89t		25	12⅝	12½	12⅝		
7⅞	1⅝	Apeco	.12p	14	206	1⅞	1¾	1¾+	⅛	
81½	5½	APL	Corp	3	43	6¾	6⅜	6⅜		
11⅝	6¼	APL	pf 8.50		2	6	6	6 —	¼	
9⅞	4	Applid	Mag	7	403	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛—	⅛	
165⅞	81	ARA	Sv 1.32	16	62	83⅜	83¼	83¼		
1⅛	5⅞	ArcaN	.14	24	53	7	6⅝	7		
37	26½	ArcMtr	pf 7		7	27	27	27 +	1½	
84	66⅝	ArchDan	.25	16	93	72	69⅝	69⅝—	¼	
18⅞	2⅞	Arctic Entr			102	3⅛	2¾	3 +	⅛	
10⅜	7⅞	Aristar	.72	5	74	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛	
24⅞	16⅜	ArizPSv	1.36	7	100	18⅜	18	18⅜+	⅛	
22	6¾	ArBest	.40	6	62	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛	
13⅛	12⅜	Arlen	RltyD	8	124	3	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛	
10⅜	4⅞	Armada	Cp	21	30	6¼	6¼	6¾+	⅛	
82¼	69½	Armco	1.20a	7	191	22⅜	21⅞	22¼+	½	
28⅝	25	Arm	pf 2.50		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛	
65⅝	54	Armr	pf4.75		250	55¾	55¼	55¼		
3⅝	2⅛	ArmstCk	.84	11	79	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛	
38	26	Arm Ru	1.60	5	38	17⅝	16⅞	17¼+	⅜	
21½	10⅜	Aro Cp	.90	5	12	12¾	12⅛	12⅝		
17⅞	9⅛	Arvinind	.52	7	99	10⅜	10	10⅜+	⅛	
63	34⅝	ASA Ltd	.70		187	63⅜	59½	63⅜+	4⅝	
		ASA Lt	tn.70		21	59⅝	54	59⅛		
32⅝	21⅛	AshdOil	1.20	7	127	25⅞	24⅛	24⅜+	⅝	
47	42¾	AshO	pf2.40		1	43¾	43¾	43¾+	⅛	
54½	22¼	AsdDrG	.40	7	64	26¾	25¾	26½+	½	
33⅜	19½	AsdSpg	1.20	5	7	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜—	⅛	
12	3¾	Asd Transp			25	5⅝	4¾	5⅛+	1⅛	
16⅜	9½	Ath'one	.52a	3	20	10⅜	10½	10⅜+	⅛	
23	10	AtlcoMig	2e	5	81	18¼	12	12 —	⅜	
23½	16½	AtlCyEl	1.50	7	71	17⅜	17	17½		
95½	73	AtlCE	pf5.87		x1	71¼	71½	71½		
973¼	66½	Atl Richfl	2	25	271	110¼	109	109⅝+	⅝	
55¾	47	AtlRc	pf3.75		2100	48	48	48 +	¼	
999¼	713¼	AtlRch	pf3		1	165	165	165		
57¾	50⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80		197	72	71	71¾+	¼	
3	1⅝	Atlas	Corp	40	93	2	1⅞	2		
10⅝	5⅛	ATO	Inc	20	4	88	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
39¼	37½	Autom	Data	35	38	53⅜	52½	52¾—	¼	
8	2¼	Autom	Ind	9	225	2¾	2¾	2¾		
6¾	4	Avco	Corp	2	232	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛		
4	1¼	Avco	Cp wt		11	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛	
46⅞	31⅜	Avco	pf3.50		13	35⅜	35¼	35¼—	⅛	
89⅝	53	AvcrypPd	.25	27	60	57	56⅜	56⅝+	⅛	
22⅞	9	AvlsInc	.40	6	207	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+	⅜	
8½	6⅜	Avnetinc	.30	4	161	8¼	7⅞	7⅞		
65	37	Avnet	pf2.50		1	42	42	42 +	2	
25⅝	15	Avnet	pf		1	20	20	20 +	1¼	
140	57¼	AvonPd	1.40	29	381	66⅛	64⅝	66⅛+	2⅜	
29	12½	AztecO	1.32t	54	23	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛+	½	

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37	21⅛	BabckW	.80	22	417	37⅜	36⅝	37		
10⅜	3⅜	Bache	.15e		167	4¼	4	4 —	⅛	
39	12½	Bakerin	.16	12	56	13¾	12⅝	13¾+	⅜	
43⅞	22¼	BakerOil	.37	35	47	41¾	40½	41¾+	2⅛	
17⅛	11	BaldDH	.40	5	20	11⅜	11¼	11⅞+	⅛	
9½	5⅛	BallCp	.50	7	5	24	23⅞	24 +	1	
31⅛	21⅝	BaltGE	1.84		7	203	22⅜	22	22½+	⅛
54	50	Balt	pfB4.50		9	z470	57	56	56½—	⅛
26⅛	20	BanCal	1.34	9	33	23½	23	23¼+	⅛	
43	22	Bandag	Inc	33	133	28½	27	27 —	1⅜	
19⅝	3⅝	Bangr	Punt	2	165	4⅝	4¼	4¾		
30	18	BangP	pf2		1	18½	13½	18½+	⅜	
12⅜	9½	Bang	pf1.25		3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	1⅛	
42	29¾	BnkofNY	2	6	46	30⅜	29¾	29¾+	⅜	
68	41¾	BankTr	3	7	183	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝+	1⅛	
43¾	24¾	BarbOil	.20e		54	29	27	28⅛+	1⅛	
20⅛	16⅝	BardC	.18a	23	44	19¾	18⅜	19⅜+	⅛	
20⅛	17⅜	BarnM	2.66e	7	49	21⅛	20½	21⅛+	1⅛	
9	5⅞	Basicinc	.40	5	11	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛	
32	23½	Basic	pf2.50		z60	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛	
17⅞	9½	BatesMf	.20	12	20	13⅛	13¼	13⅜+	⅛	
22	15	BateMf	pf 1		3	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞+	⅛	
36⅞	12¾	Bathind	.30	3	63	15⅜	13	13¾	⅛	
60¼	17⅛	BauschL	.42	22	519	39½	37¾	37⅝—	1	
25⅜	16⅜	Bearfng	.32	18	243	18½	17⅝	18½+	⅜	
30⅛	16⅝	BeatFds	.65	13	243	20¾	19⅝	20¾+	1¼	
47¾	21¾	Beckmn	.50	16	19	27⅞	27¼	27⅞+	1⅛	
44¾	32⅛	BectDic	.35	25	67	38	35⅞	37⅝+	2⅛	
8⅜	6½	Beech Airc		5	62	7¾	7½	7½—	¼	
19⅜	15	Beker	.10e	13	44	19	18½	18½		
17¾	9	BelcoP	.77t	9	9	15⅞	15½	15½—	⅛	
30⅝	15¼	Belden	1.20	6	16	15⅞	15⅝	15¾+	⅛	
15⅜	7¾	BeldHe	.30b	10	10	8¾	8	8⅛+	⅛	
24⅝	19½	BellHw	.84	6	90	21¾	21¼	21⅜+	⅛	
28	11⅜	BemisCo	.80	5	27	15¾	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛	
75⅝	41	Bendix	pf 3		11	44½	43	43¾+	½	
53	22	BenfCp	1.25	6	454	27⅛	26	27⅛+	⅜	
61	49	Benef	pf4.50		250	50	50	50		
112½	55	Benef	pf4.20		27	60½	60½	60½+	½	
35½	27	Bnft	Sof 2.50		z500	29	27½	29 +	1½	
5⅝	2¼	Benguet		4	228	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛	
22⅝	7¾	Berkey	.05c	5	129	8¾	8¼	8½—	¼	
35⅝	24⅝	BethSti	1.40	7	514	34½	33⅝	33⅞—	⅜	
60⅛	33½	BgThrn	.60b	19	143	48½	46¾	47¾+	1	
127	93	BlackD	1.08	38	303	101½	98½	100¼+	2½	
21⅜	12	BlissLau	1b	4	27	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+	⅛	
17	5⅞	BlockHR	.32	8	49	9	8⅞	9 +	⅜	
38	12⅛	BlueBel	.65a	5	105	13½	13	13 —	⅛	
9⅜	2½	Bobb'e	Brks	4	112	2¾	2⅜	2⅜		
26⅞	17¾	Boeing	.40	5	717	17⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅜	
18⅛	8¼	BoiseCas	.25	5	210	14⅛	13¾	14 +	⅛	
7⅜	3¾	Bond	Ind		19	4	3⅞	3⅞		
27	15⅛	BkMnth	1.44	7	7	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛	
31¾	19	Borden	1.20		473	21⅜	21¼	21⅜+	⅛	
36⅜	16⅛	BrgWar	1.35	5	460	18⅜	18	18⅜+	⅛	
6	2½	Bormans			133	2⅜	2½	2⅜—	⅛	
39⅛	24½	BosEd	2.44	8	100	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛	
21	10¼	Bourns	Inc	7	37	14⅛	13¾	13¾		
16⅛	8¾	Brantlf	Int	8	456	10¼	9¾	10 +	½	
63⅜	37	BriggsS	1.60	11	44	42⅛	41⅝	42 +	1	
71⅜	45½	BrlkMy	1.32	15	196	48¾	44⅞	45⅞+	⅜	
46⅞	31⅞	BrlkMi	pf2		100	33½	33½	33½		
16⅛	13½	BrlPet	.37e	9	709	15¼	14¾	15¼—		
		BrlPet	fn.37e		20	13	13	13		
41⅜	21¾	BrwnyH	pf2	11	123	23	23	23⅜+	1⅛	
72½	39	BrwnyH	pf2		71	41½	40⅞	41 +	¾	
23⅜	9⅝	BrkwGl	.75	4	62	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+	⅜	
25⅛	18	BrkwUG	1.72	8	28	19⅜	18¾	18¾+	⅛	
16⅞	7	Brown	Co	5	3	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛	
31⅝	20¾	BrwnGo	1.60	6	27	27¼	27¼	27¼		
15	7¾	BrwnShp	.20	7	31	8½	8	8		
33	10½	BrsnFer	.12	14	16	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛	
37⅞	11⅝	Brunswk	.52	6	420	15⅜	14	15⅜+	1⅛	
31	21½	Brushw	.48	7	1	27¼	27¼	27¼+	⅛	
34⅝	17⅜	BT Al	2.72e	6	31	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅞	
54⅛	23⅛	BucyEr	1.20	23	227	55⅛	54⅛	55 +	1⅛	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
16¾	9¾	BuddCo	.80	3	165	11	10¾	10⅞+	¼
12¼	4⅛	Budfind	.23t		19	5	5	5	
30½	15⅛	ButlFor	1.20	7	31	17¼	16⅝	16⅝—	⅝
34¼	22⅛	Bldinv	3.97e	6	52	22¾	22½	22¾	
20⅝	10½	ButovaW	.70	5	37	11	10¾	10¾	
17¾	6¼	BunkrRa	.40	4	132	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞+	⅛
34	14⅜	Bunk	pf1.50		7	21⅜	21	21⅜+	⅛
38¾	20¼	Burl Ind	1.40	7	210	21⅜	21	21⅜+	⅛
49¾	26¾	BurlNor	1.50	14	745	49½	48⅛	48⅜+	1
8¼	7	BurlNr	pf.55		11	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
35¼	17⅞	Burndy	.74	11	14	23¼	23	23 —	¼
252¾	184	Burrghs	.80	38	193	207¾	202¼	206⅝+	6

C

29⅝	22¾	CabCF	2.45e	10	92	26½	25¾	26 +	⅛
40¼	23⅞	Cabot Cp	.92	6	38	26½	25½	26¼+	1⅛
8⅝	1⅝	Cadence	Ind	2	197	2½	1⅝	2 +	⅛
5½	2¼	Caesars	Wrl	3	123	2¾	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
7½	2¾	Cal Finanl		3	67	3	2⅞	2⅞	
20½	14⅞	CalPUI	1.32	5	8	15¾	15¼	15¼+	⅛
13	8¼	CallahM	.34t	17	52	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛
32	10¾	CamB	2.52e	4	67	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
77½	35¼	CampR	.50a	38	141	73½	69½	72½+	3½
35	27¼	CampS	1.18	12	14	30⅜	30¼	30⅜+	⅛
19⅝	15½	CdnPac	.77e	11	68	16½	16	16⅝	
		CdnPac	fn.77e		10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
62½	30	CapCit	Com	13	80	33½	32	33⅛+	1⅝
32¾	23¾	CapHold	.26	20	88	30	28⅜	30 +	1½
27½	17	CapMt	2.57e	5	36	17½	16½	16¾—	1⅛
73¼	37¼	Carbrn	1.60	7	14	41¼	41	41⅜—	⅛
59⅜	31½	Carling	OKe	34	27	37¾	37½	37½+	⅜
25	12⅞	CarlisIe	.68	5	11	14⅜	13¾	14 +	1⅛
82	66¾	CaroC&Oh	5		z100	64	64	64 +	
14⅜	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	5	57	6¼	6	6	
30⅜	19	CaroPw	1.60	7	189	21½	20⅞	21½+	⅝
32½	20	CarTec	1.30	8	150	30	28¾	30 +	1⅜
30¼	11⅜	CarrCp	.52	7	263	12¾	11⅞	12 —	¼
18⅜	11⅞	CarGn	1.32e		7	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
27¼	6¼	CarlWa	.40a	11	156	7	6¾	7 +	⅛
13	9½	CascNGs	.92	6	1	10⅛	10½	10½+	⅛
18½	12¼	CastleC	.60b	8	80	16¾	16	16⅛	
77TH	56⅝⅞	CaterTr	1.60	15	278	66⅞	64½	66⅞+	
6¾	1¾	Cavngh	Cm	2	191	2	1⅞	2	
4¾	1¼	CCI	Corp		96	1½	1¼	1⅜	
15	5	CCI	Cp pf		6	5½	5½	5½+	¼
26½	10½	Ceco	Cp 1	5	6	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
42¼	25	Celanese	2	5	203	29	28	28⅛—	⅛
58⅞	50¼	Cein	pfA4.50		3	51½	51½	51½+	¼
23⅝	9¾	Cencoln							

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
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Egypt Reviving Its Private Economic Sector

'Liberalizing' Its Socialist Policies To Draw New Foreign Investment

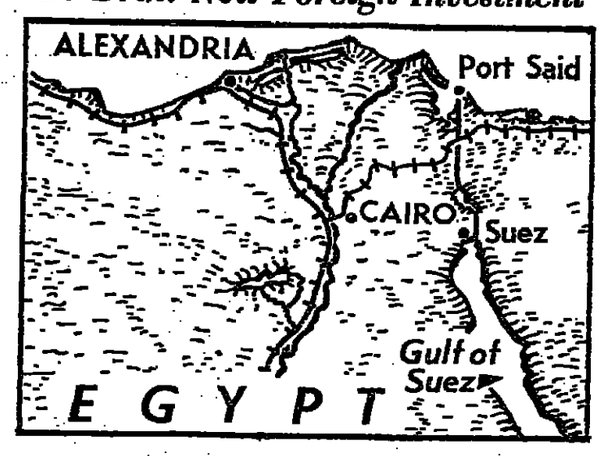
IRO, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).— has a little-publicized but tially significant plan to the private sector of its ed economy.

government has dropped of its hard-line socialist in a bid to attract private n investment. Domestic pri- ownership, which was never hed will henceforth be nur- the government says. And anies established with pri- capital will be encouraged their shares on the Bourse, stock exchange is known Francophile remnants of 's financial community.

far, the revival of the e is almost all hope and action. It is a straw in the al and economic wind that ds, like many other things, ace. Still, it highlights three s about Egypt today that to be overshadowed by the st situation but that shed on Egypt's role in the er war and a potential set- nt.

y are the ideological turn- that President Anwar Sadat ing to fashion in economic the vast problems the my faces and the existence he much-underestimated ian middle class.

pt's plan for "liberalization" economy was formally an- ed last July at the same that President Sadat shuf- his cabinet, assumed the of prime minister and, as world knows now, began ng in earnest for war. Some



Westerners here theorize that the opening up of the economy and the attraction of foreign capital were, in fact, part of the war aims.

"At first, it doesn't make sense," says a U.S. political scientist based here. "But I'm convinced in hindsight that this is a large part of what the war was all about. Sadat knew he couldn't attract investment here so long as there were big question marks hanging over the area. So he launched the war to get a settlement and open this place up," this scholar believes.

Sharif Lotfy, Under Secretary of Finance and Economy, asserts however, that Egypt simply reached a new stage of its development. "The traditional agricultural economy in Egypt (where farming still accounts for half the labor force and a third of the national income) meant large differences in the past between rich and poor," the junior minister asserts. Narrowing this gap, however "has ment that for the last 20 years the role of government was too much emphasized," he says.

"Now it's time to run the economy in a more decentralized way. So we are allowing market forces to play a larger role in the price system," and allocation of resources, he says. One of the first steps has been to stimulate foreign trade by a partial lifting of exchange controls. Hard-currency receipts for tourism and "non-traditional exports" may be used to purchase imports, except consumer goods, without need for government clearance. Wide areas of agricultural exports still do not fall under this plan, but the idea is to enlarge the areas of free exchange gradually. "We can't fully liberalize all foreign trade, so we're doing it by steps," Mr. Lotfy says.

In an effort to attract foreign investment, the government has also created industrial "free zones," on the Mediterranean coast and near Cairo, where manufacturers may import and export free of duty or government control. "We are giving five years' tax exemption for these enterprises, plus guarantees against any nationalization or other nontrade risk," Mr. Lotfy says. To back up these guarantees, Egypt has signed a convention under the auspices of the World Bank for international arbitration on any disputes concerning foreign investment.

A corollary to this program is the ambitious project for the reconstruction of cities on either side of the Suez canal. This has been planned by Osman Ahmed Osman, the new Minister for Reconstruction. The 56-year-old Mr. Osman is also president of Arab Contractors, the construction firm that built Cairo airport and the Aswan dam. His plan calls for a free zone around Port Said, where investors would be granted land on long, rent-free leases.

Egypt's industrial needs are great, and the list of especially welcomed investments is long, Mr. Lotfy says. It includes specialty steels, small autos, petrochemicals and many more items. Egyptians hope that Arab money will provide much of this investment, and Mr. Lotfy claims that applications for investment permits are "coming in daily." But pressed to name some investros, he can mention only "an Italian shoe factory and a packaging materials plant."

While Egypt does not have much to show yet for its "liberalization" and cannot expect to until after a peace settlement, the need for economic development is literally a life-and-death matter. There is no starvation in Egypt today, most observers believe, but the bulging population curve looks ominous for the future.

Egyptians number about 37 million, up from 26 million in 1960, and are increasing at a rate of about 2.5 percent a year.

Children under 15 account for 43 percent of the total, and the birth rate is about 35 per thousand people, compared with a rate of about 18 per thousand in the United States. Egypt's land area is big, but only about 4 percent of it—the narrow strip along the Nile and its delta—is habitable. The rest is desert.

The Soviet-financed Aswan dam has aided land-reclamation projects, which still continue. But a government report published last June asserts: "In spite of the tangible development and continuous growth of agricultural production in Egypt, it is still unable to cope with the rapid increase in population owing to the limited area of cultivated land." The cultivated area has risen to over six million acres from about five million in the last 75 years, the report notes. But in the same period, cultivated area per capita has dropped to about a third of an acre from three-quarters of an acre.

U.S. Economy Shows Signs Of Slowdown

Leading Indicators Up Only .4% in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—The growth rate of the U.S. economy showed signs of slowing in November, according to a report by the Commerce Department today.

The report showed that the composite index of leading indicators, which many economists believe tends to foreshadow broad movements in the nation's economy, rose by only 0.4 percent in November. This followed a gain of 1 percent in October and a sharp decline of 1.3 percent in September.

New orders for durable goods, the price-labor cost ratio and industrial materials prices all rose while the average work-week was unchanged at 40.6 hours.

Negative Factors

Among the negative indicators for the economy was an increase in initial claims for unemployment insurance, which rose to 251,000 in November from 239,000 the previous month.

The index for stock prices fell sharply, reflecting concern on Wall Street last month over the energy crisis.

There was further evidence of a sharp slowdown in the housing market as the index for new building permits issued fell.

But for the administration the most worrisome decline may have been the one that occurred in contracts and orders for new plant and equipment, which dropped $360 million to $14.42 billion.

Government economists had been counting on heavy capital spending by business during 1974 to bolster the economy.

Swiss Minister Named

BERN, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Georges-André Chevallaz, former mayor of the city of Lausanne, will be the new Swiss finance minister from Jan. 1, the government said today. He will replace Nello Celio, who earlier resigned with effect from the end of this year.

Optimism Spreads on Wall Street

Dow Is Up 13.45 In Active Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, feeding on the optimism generated by the partial easing of the Arab oil boycott announced on Christmas Day, moved ahead strongly for the second day in a row today.

In the economic news, chief administration economist Herbert Stein expressed optimism that the rate of inflation will recede markedly next year.

Investors also appeared to take a favorable view of the quarter-point cut to 9 3/4 percent in the prime lending rate by First National Bank of Boston.

The market showed no reaction to the announcement by energy chief William Simon that the administration has a stand-by program to issue coupons for gasoline to the nation's 120 million licensed drivers in case the oil squeeze grows worse. But Mr. Simon said he was optimistic that conservation measures would make it unnecessary.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 13.45 to 851.01 after an advance of 22.75 points yesterday.

Trading was more active than it was yesterday, with foreign investors taking part after a prolonged holiday. Volume totaled 22.72 million shares compared with 18.62 million yesterday.

IBM spurted 6 1/2 to 255 after unveiling a new communications system with self-contained logic and nearly 28 million characters of disk storage.

Ingersoll-Rand rose 2 1/4 to 97 1/4, International Paper 2 5/8 to 53, General Electric 2 1/2 to 62 3/8, Texas Instruments 2 5/8 to 106 3/8, Burroughs 6 to 206 7/8, Xerox 3 1/8 to 125, Walt Disney 2 3/4 to 46 7/8, Upjohn 5 1/8 to 71 1/4, Corning Glass 3 to 76, and Eastman Kodak 4 1/8 to 116 1/8.

Other strong spots included Digital Equipment, up 5 3/4 to 105, Fluor, ahead 3 3/4 at 58 3/8, Philip Morris, up 3 3/4 to 115 1/4, and Schering-Plough, up 4 to 72.

Dome Mines paced the firmer golds, rising 6 3/4 to 141. ASA added 3 5/8 at 63 7/8, Homestake Mining rose 3 7/8 to 63 3/8, and Campbell Red Lake gained 3 1/2 to 72 1/8.

Airlines and steels were narrowly mixed, while oils generally picked up fractions.

Prices advanced in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 1.89 to 83.18.

Recrion rose 2 5/8 to 23, but Syntex fell 2 1/2 to 113 1/2 and Houston Oil & Mineral was off 2 1/4 to 60 1/4.

Lafayette Radio, the most active issue, rose 3/4 to 7 1/8.

Buttes Gas & Oil picked up 2 1/4 to 33 1/2, and Cook Industries 1 7/8 to 26 7/8.

U.S. Charges 6 Big Firms Fixed Gypsum Board Prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The nation's six largest manufacturers of gypsum board, a major component of home construction, were indicted today by a federal grand jury on charges of price fixing.

Ten present and former executives of the companies also were indicted by the grand jury in Pittsburgh, the Justice Department announced.

The companies charged are United States Gypsum Co., National Gypsum Co., Georgia-Pacific Corp., Kaiser Gypsum Co., Celotex Corp. and Flintkote Co.

The indictment charges that the companies conspired for at least the past 13 years to fix prices, depriving customers of competitive prices.

The Justice Department also filed a criminal contempt petition charging U.S. Gypsum, National Gypsum, Georgia-Pacific, Celotex and four executives with violating a 1951 court judgment prohibiting those firms from engaging in price-fixing practices.

The department said the six indicted corporations and two unindicted co-conspirators, Johns-

Government attorneys alleged Manville Corp. and Fibreboard Corp., had total gypsum board sales of more than $4 billion during the years of the alleged conspiracy.

Those companies supply more than 90 percent of total United States sales of gypsum board, the department said.

that the four companies they accused of violating the 1951 judgment had done so by agreeing to raise the prices of gypsum board, setting the terms and sale conditions of the product, agreeing to follow the present standards virtually without deviation and engaging in "predatory practices designed to eliminate or otherwise contain competition generated from time to time by certain single-plant producers of gypsum board."

The indictment said the defendants and co-conspirators conspired by telephone and mail and at meetings of the Gypsum Association to adopt uniform packaging and handling methods. The indictment also charged them with carrying out other practices to fix the price of handling methods.

Boston Bank Slices Prime Rate to 9 3/4%

BOSTON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—First National Bank of Boston said today that it is lowering its prime lending rate to 9 3/4 percent from 10 percent, effective Monday.

The move to the 10 percent level a few weeks ago was not universal and a number of major banks, including the Bank of America, did not follow suit. With some key short-term money-market rates now easing, there had been anticipation that the banks would move down from the 10 percent level.

Trade Surplus In U.S. Declines

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. posted a merchandise trade surplus of $85.7 million in November, the Commerce Department said today, down sharply from the $527.1 million surplus of October.

The November surplus brought the total excess of exports over imports for the first 11 months of this year to $765.9 million—a dramatic improvement from the $5.91 billion deficit in the year-ago period.

Exports in November totaled $6.819 billion while imports totaled $6.733 billion.

pan Reportedly Sets Loan Indonesia for Gas Project

KYO, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).— 's Premier Kakuei Tanaka d today to extend $200 mil- n yen credits to Indonesia int development of natural esources there with Indo- and the United States, gov- nt sources reported.

sources said the credits will a 3 percent annual interest nd will be repayable in 25 including a seven-year period.

er a $900-million joint proj- donesia plans to build gas- ing plants at two places, n north Sumatra and the in east Kalimantan, to pro- 3 million tons of liquefied l gas a year, the sources

nese interests will receive illion tons and the United the remainder for 20 years ing in 1977, they said.

sources said six Japanese will provide about $500 mil- nder a contract signed last with Pertamina, the Indo- state-owned oil corpora-

Japanese Firms Listed

six Japanese companies are -Iwai, Nippon Steel Corp., Gas Co., and the Kansai, and Kyushu electric power nies.

sources added that the six ese firms plan to raise the illion from the Export-Im- Bank of Japan and com- l banks.

y said Pacific Lighting & o. of the United States has y pledged a contribution of $200 million for the joint e.

a result of Mr. Tanaka's decision, the sources said, an agreement will be reached between the Japanese and Indonesian governments on the joint natural gas development venture when the Japanese premier visits Indonesian President Suharto next month.

Dollar Advances In Europe While Gold Price Soars

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The dollar firmed against most major European currencies today and gold suddenly jumped to a four-month high in London and Zurich.

The dollar's upward movement echoed that of Europe's main stock markets as they surged following the Arab decision to ease planned cutbacks in oil production.

Stock markets in London, Frankfurt, Zurich and Milan closed sharply higher with oil shares registering dazzling gains.

The dollar eased only in London and there by only a minimal amount, opening at $2.3100 to the pound and closing at $2.3102. In Frankfurt the dollar closed at a seven-month high of 2.694 deutsche marks.

Dealers said the dollar rose because of the need to cover year-end business commitments payable in dollars.

In London, gold was priced at $111.75 an ounce at the afternoon fixing, up $5 from last week when the market shut down for the Christmas holiday.

In Zurich the price closed at $111.75, up $5.35.

Eurco Is Worth...

Dec. 27, 1973

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.15191	Belgian F.	48.08649
French F.	5.70311	Krone	7.37302
£	0.50651	Irish £	0.50651
Lire	716.16430	Lux. F.	48.08649
Guilders	3.32223	U.S. $	1.17493

Giscard Sees Speculation on Money Marts

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today predicted growing speculation on foreign exchange markets as a result of the oil crisis, and especially because of the sharp increase in the crude oil price.

In an interview with La Vie Française, an economic weekly, he said the unprecedented increase in revenues of oil producing countries was bound to increase volatile capital and seriously disrupt money markets.

"There is a marked tendency among oil producers to place revenue in liquid form, so that the risk of speculation on foreign exchange markets will grow," he said.

The minister pointed out that foreign exchange markets already have reacted. He cited the "divergent" movement of the dollar and yen rates in the past few weeks.

"The international monetary situation will be deeply changed . . . and it won't be possible nor is it desirable, to try to agree on international monetary reforms by July 31, 1974" as had been originally expected, he said.

Living Costs Rise

PARIS, Dec. 27 (IHT).—The cost of living index rose another 0.9 percent last month, putting the gain for the latest 12-month period at 8.4 percent, the Finance Ministry announced today.

It attributed one-third of the November increase to the rise in the price of crude oil.

However, the overall gain for the month was below the 1.1 percent recorded in October. The ministry said the inflationary spiral was slowed by a moderate 0.6 percent advance in food prices, down from the 1.4 percent increase in the previous month.

But offsetting this decrease was a 1.6 percent spurt in the price of manufactured products, up from a 0.7 percent increase in October.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ndard Brands Sues Distillers Co.

andard Brands has filed an anti-trust suit nst Distillers Co. Ltd. of Britain seeking $48 ion in treble damages. The suit, filed in New k, alleges that Distillers, through its James hanan & Co. units, attempted to monopolize e in Scotch whisky and stems from a cancel- n of a distributorship agreement by Distillers Standard Brands had held. Standard had the exclusive distributor for Distillers' hanan Black & White Scotch and for Peter wson, and Peter Dawson Special Scotch whis- . The suit also asks that Distillers be barred n the exclusive use of Dawson trademarks.

M Sued for Monopolistic Practices

arshall Industries of San Marino, Calif., has suit against International Business Machines ing to recover damages of at least $36 million ch, if awarded by the court, would be trebled 108 million. Marshall alleges that "because IBM's monopolistic practices, Marshall was pelled to abandon its computer disk product ness." The company says its monopolistic rtions are similar to those found to be in ition of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by the court in the recent telex suit against IBM. IBM spokesman says the suit "appears to be d on the judge's ruling in the telex case. believe that ruling to be erroneous and we appealing it on the basis that IBM has com- d fairly and within the law."

Liquide Sees Investment Pause

r Liquide foresees a pause in new investment 1974 and 1975 and will try to improve the rn on its existing capital. Edouard de Royère, etary of the French industrial gas firm, says t the effects of the expected economic slow- n and the energy crisis will be minimal as ey accounts for less than one-third of the up's break-even costs. "Moreover, all our im- tant customer supply contracts contain a sys- of indexation to cover us against energy e variations, as well as a minimum consump- commitment," he says. He also notes that group does not depend on one or two sectors the economy, but supplies a widely used base duct. Only 7 percent of the group's consoli- ed turnover of more than 3 billion francs is represented by the steel and petrochemical industries. The proposed transalaskan pipeline and European nuclear development programs will provide scope for the group in the welding sector, as well as in the supply of gas, he adds.

Citicorp Ordered to Sell Mortgage Unit

The Federal Reserve Board has denied First National City Corp. of New York permission to retain Advance Mortgage Corp., which it acquired in 1970. The bank holding company, which controls First National City Bank, must divest itself of the big mortgage-lending concern by the end of 1980, unless the Fed reverses its ruling in the meantime. The application to keep Advance Mortgage was rejected on grounds that the acquisition had serious anti-competitive effects and raised a danger of "undue concentration of financial resources." Citicorp controls $15.5 billion of domestic deposits, including those at Citibank, the nation's third largest bank. Advance Mortgage, based in Michigan, is the nation's third largest mortgage company and operates in 11 states. The board left the door part-way open for reconsideration of its decision, however, saying that it would entertain another filing by Citicorp "at such time it believes more persuasive evidence is available which may tend to outweigh the anti-competitive effects of the proposal."

Airco 'Glad' U.K. Bid Successful

George S. Dillon, chairman of Airco, says he is "glad" that British Oxygen Co. has succeeded in its tender offer for four million shares of Airco at $20 a share. At the same time Mr. Dillon hints that the two companies might consider a merger at some future date. "What we intended to do is to study a closer association that might require us to structure our business differently," he says. Airco is a major manufacturer of industrial gases, welding equipment and ferroalloys. On Monday, British Oxygen announced that it would purchase four million of the 6.3 million shares it received as a result of its tender offer, or about 35 percent of Airco's outstanding shares. Mr. Dillon expects the Airco board of directors to be expanded to 16 members from 12 to make room for British Oxygen representatives. In return, Mr. Dillon says that he and Richard V. Giordano, president of Airco, had been invited to join the board of the British company.

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate or closing interbank rates for the dollar here Dec. 27, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster ($ per £)..	2.2128	2.3067	—11.37
Belg. fr. (A)....	41.17	40.65	
Belg. fr. (B)....	41.135	40.575	+8.84
Deutsche mark	2.6915	2.6697	+19.59
Danish krona..	5.2675	5.1912	+11.19
Escudo.....	25.6	25.36	
Fr fr (A).....	4.8575	4.785	
Fr. fr (B).....	4.8975	4.8375	+ 9.02
Guilder.....	2.8245	2.8015	+14.89
Israeli pound...	4.30	4.30	
Lira (A).....	609.0	600.0	
Lira (B).....	606.62	604.0	— 4.23
Pesata.....	56.75	56.75	
Schilling.....	19.73	19.545	+17.66
Sw krona.....	4.5337	4.5312	+ 5.21
Swiss franc.....	3.227	N.A.	+18.25
Yen.....	280.37	280.22	+ 9.86

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free B: Commercial.
N.A.: Not available.



London
Rum and Tonic. Bacardi adds a Caribbean twist to the drink that built the British Empire.

Mexico City
Margarita. A salty lady you won't mind being seen with.

Moscow
Black Russian. The start of many a beautiful comradeship.

New York
Screwdriver. Bacardi and orange juice really works.

Bombay
Rickey. Even in the noonday sun, Bacardi and club soda turns you into an ice cube.

Sydney
With Cola. Really goes down down under, as everywhere. The world's most popular mixed drink.

Montreal
Bloody Mary. Adds sauce to tomato juice.

San Juan
Planter's Punch. Long, tall way to win a round with the heat.

Rio de Janeiro
Daiquiri. The original was made with Bacardi, the best still are.

Paris
Since Bacardi rum is now also available in France, many of the world's great drinks can now be made without leaving the country.

For a free Recipe Book, write to Bacardi rum, Box 720, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Bacardi takes you anywhere.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago**
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.69	*.577½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*.69	*.571½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-50 38½ yd.	.50	.31
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	122.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila., ton.	87.92	83.25
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	73-76	42-43
Lead, spot., lb	18-19	14½-15
Copper elec. lb.	68.15-69¼	50½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.57	1.77
Zinc E. St. L. basis, lb.	28-32	18
Silver N.Y., oz.	3.28	2.02
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	691.0	477.8

*Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Dec. 27, 1973

World Sugar No. 11: March 13.31-.35, May 12.54-.59, July 11.20-.30, Sept. 10.70, Oct. 10.36, March 9.85, May 9.20b.

Wool: March 233.0b, May 235.0b, Dec. 230.0b.

Cocoa: March 57.20 May 54.60, July 53.30, Sept. 52.60, Dec. 49.10, March 48.50.

Copper: Jan. 93.80, March 84.00, May 81.00, July 78.10, Sept. 77.90, Oct. 77.40, Dec. 76.30.

Orange juice: Jan. 52.65, March 54.85, May 56.40, July 56.00, Jan. 55.30.

Potatoes: March 8.93, April 9.38, May 10.19, Nov. 8.35.

** Figures are Wednesday's year-ago quotes.

Silver: Jan 323.70, Feb. 325.30, March $27.00, May 329.30, July 331.30, Sept. 333.20, Dec. 335.70, Jan. 336.60, March $338.40.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Mar	90.33	90.33	89.43	90.33	+200
May	87.95	87.95	86.80	b87.95	+200
Jul	84.10	84.10	83.00	b84.10	+200
Oct	72.65	73.10	72.10	72.75	+145
Dec	66.95	66.95	65.40	66.05-10	+115
Mar	65.95	66.00	64.90	b65.15	+115
May	—	—	—	b64.20	+ 80

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Mar	5.13	5.20	5.05	5.17	5 07
May	4 84	4.95½	4.80	4 89	4.83½
Jul	4.30	4.37	4.21	4.37	4.32½
Sep	4.29	4.36	4.21	4.35	4.31
CORN					
Mar	2.68½	2.71½	2.66½	2.70½	2.67
May	2 70	2.74	2.69	2.72¼	2.70
Jul	2.71¼	2.76	2.70	2.75	2.72
Sep	2.64½	2.68	2.62	2.68	2.64
Dec	2.49½	2.52½	2.46¼	2 52	2.48¼
Mar	2.50	2.54¼	2.50	2.54¼	2.51¼
SOYBEANS					
Jan	5.83	5 92	5 80	5.88	5.83
Mar	5.90	5.98½	5.86	5.97½	5.89½
May	5 95	6.05½	5.92	6.05	5.94½
Jul	5.97	6.09	5.96	6.06	5.99
Aug	5 94	6.04	5 94	6.02	5.95
Sep	5.94	5.99	5.93	5.97	5.92
Nov	5.85	5.95	5.84	5.92	5.87
Jan	5.89	5.97	5.87	5.97	5.89
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jan	23.40	23.75	23.00	23.65	23.50
Mar	20.50	21.10	20.20	20.90	20.60
May	18.95	19.50	18.75	19.40	19.00
Jul	18.07	18.55	17.90	18.50	18.10
Aug	17190	18.25	17.60	18.05	17.70
Sep	17.50	17.80	17.35	17.75	17.45
Oct	17.00	17.50	16.95	17.30	16.95
Dec	16.70	17.00	16.60	16.75	16.60
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jan	177.00	178.00	173.50	175.00	174 80
Mar	173.00	174.50	170.50	173.50	173.00
May	172.00	173.50	170.20	172.50	173.50
Jul	172.00	174.00	171.00	173.00	172.00
Aug	171.00	172.50	170.50	171.50	171.50
Oct	170.00	171.00	170.00	170.50	172.00
Sep	—	—	—	170.50	172.50
SILVER					
Feb	331.00	332.70	325.00	325.00	329.80
Apr	333.10	336.00	329.00	329.50	332.20
Jun	334.60	337.00	330.50	332.20	333.90
Aug	337.50	338.50	332.00	333.50	335.40
Oct	337.50	340.30	335.00	335.00	37.00
Dec	39.20	341.50	336.50	339.00	338.50
Feb	340.00	342.70	338.00	340.50	339.70
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Feb	46.62	47.85	46.45	47175	46.90
Apr	48.15	49.40	48.02	49.35	48.40
Jun	48.30	49.42	48.10	49.40	48.35
Aug	47.75	48.87	47.55	48.80	47.82
Oct	47.00	48.10	47.00	b48.10	47.10

Sales: Feb 3382; April 1793; June 1288; Aug 156; Oct 12.

SHELL EGGS

Jan	57.90	59.35	57.90	59.25	56.75
Feb	51.10	52.25	50.95	52.10	51.25
Mar	49.20	50.00	48.85	49.75	49.15
Apr	47150	48.00	47.50	47.80	47.10
May	45.20	45.50	44.75	45.45	44.85
Jun	44.90	44.90	44.50	b44.50	44.65

Sales: Jan 1020; Feb 324; Mar 109; Apr 10; May 49; Jun 2.

LIVE HOGS

Feb	42.25	44.00	42.25	43.95	a43.00
Apr	41.60	42.85	41.60	42.70	a41.95
Jun	42.20	44.45	42.20	b44.45	42.95
Jul	43170	45.25	43.30	45.25	43.80
Aug	42.30	43 65	42.30	43.60	b42.30
Oct	40.10	41.80	40.10	41.80	40.40
Dec	40.10	41.90	40.10	a41.80	b40.65

Sales: Feb 1566 April 940; June 261; July 76; Aug 38; Oct 12; Dec 25.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Feb	57.70	58.90	56.55	58.65	a57.70
Mar	57.00	58.90	56.55	58.90	a57.62
May	58.00	59.70	57.40	59.70	a58.35
Jul	58.00	59.85	57.55	59.50	a58.45
Aug	56.40	58.20	56.20	58.20	a58.62
Feb	52.00	53.55	51.90	a53.22	a52.07

Sales: Feb 2994; March 704; May 234; July 285; Aug 81; Feb 7.

Open interest: Feb 3896; March 2572; May 1229; July 1143; Aug 351; Feb 178.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—Belgium's consumer price index jumped in December to 116.81 (1971 equals 100) from 115.37 in November, the Economic Affairs Ministry announced today. In December last year the index was 108.87.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
Dec. 27, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

(w) Alexander Fund..... $5.41
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd..... $7.81
(w) Amitalia Fund..... $7.56

AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:
— (d) Globvalor..... SF59.00
(w) Andrecar Equity..... Can.$5.09
(w) Apollo-Tempus-Iss.pr... SF92.11
(i) Apollo Fund S.A..... $89.75
(w) Aries Fund..... $37.29
(w) Asca Corporation..... DM11.50
(w) Austral Trust S.A..... $5.56
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.. $5.30

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:
— (w) Prop Bonds Aust..... Aus.$1.50
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd..... Aus.$8.38

BAER, Julius & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond..... SF914.40
— (d) Conbar..... SF651.00
— (d) Grobar..... SF644.00
— (d) Stockbar..... SF916.00

BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:
— (w) BTF Growth Fund.... $5.42
— (w) BTF Japan Fund..... $9.21
— (w) BTF Trust S.A..... $8.46
— (w) BTF Income Fund..... $5.62
(w) Broad & Wall Fd Int'l. $42.45
(w) Brownimvest..... $16.10
(r) Cal. Land & Constr..... $21.54
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.. Can.$13.34
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd Can.$4.84

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l..... $11.99
— (w) Capital Italia S.A... $10.34
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... SF976
(w) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.... $105.50
(i) Caribico Offshore Fed $668.40
(w) Convert.Fd-Int.A Certs. $8.35
(w) Convert.Fd-Int.B Certs. $10.81
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V... $5.22
(r) Convert. Sec.N.V..... $813.43

CREDIT SUISSE.
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds.... SF86.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF82.00

CREDIT SUISSE.
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Europa-Valor..... SF135.75
— (d) Intervalor..... SF86.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF341.25
(d) Crosby Fund S.A..... $5.53
(w) D.G.C..... $48.44
(d) Delta Invest. Fund..... $9.00
(d) Delta Multifund..... $8.80
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund..... Yen 3,422
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.).... $2.12

DREYFUS GROUP:
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.. $10.71
— (w) Dr.Invest.Inv Fd.... $12.89
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Corp Sh.. $8.26
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Dep.Prem.. —
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF1.017
(d) Eurunion..... $42.23
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $5.86

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia.... $10.13
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund... $17.62
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd... $20.96
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.... $10.38
(d) Fiducem..... BF1.034
(d) Finance Union..... $8.93
(w) First/Fund..... $13.56

FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust..... $3.98
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr Fd... $8.20
(d) First Nat'l City Fund... $28.48
(d) First Security Cap Fd.. $68.18
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..... $60.86
(w) Fleming Japan Fund.... $16.65
(w) Foneles Issue Pr..... SF2,123
(d) Formula Selection Fd... SF100.12
(d) Fonditalia..... $10.81
(d) Fund of Nations..... $8.62
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.).. $1.16
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$7.30

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Fec. Fd. Ltd.. Berm.$20.12
— (w) G T Dollar Fund.... Berm.$5.23
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l.. $6.99
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV $4,808
(w) Hedged Investors..... $10.368
(i) H.O.T.T./Robot..... $23.66
(d) IOOFUND..... $10.26
(w) INGROW..... $22.29
(d) Interfin..... SF380.15
(d) Interfund S.A..... $10.63
(d) Interitalia..... Lire 8,160
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $105.62
(w) Int'l Income Fund..... $21.90
(r) Int'l Invest. Network.... $10.37
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd..... Can.$4.98
(r) Invest. Atlantiques..... $46.61
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A. $10.63

(r) Italamerica S.A. Fund.. $10.13
(r) Japan Growth Fund..... $13.11
(r) Japan Selection Fund... $44.56
(r) Japan Pacific Fund..... $11.91

JARDINE FLEMING.
— (r) Jardine East. Trust. $63.38
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund. $77.19
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $18.32
(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,709
(w) Keyfund..... $7.43
(r) Kleinwort Benson Int'F. $8.94
(r) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F... $14.74
(w) Leverage Cap Hold..... $20.66

LLOYDS & SOLSA-TYNDALL:
++(w) L&B-T Multi-warFd SF460.50
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund SF476.50
(w) Luxfund..... $20.65
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.. $11.76
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund.... $3.51
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $5.63
(w) N.A.M.S. $66.55
(w) Nippon Fund..... $25.81
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund... $6.47
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd..... $12.01
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc ... $1.85
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $7.84
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.. $19 37
(d) Renta Fund..... LF2,036
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF3,887
(d) Rentinvest..... LF694

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund..... $6.71
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $11.55
— (d) Global Fund..... $5.25
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF68.45
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.... $4.12

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $11.26

SHARE GROUP:
— (d) Share Int'l Fund..... $6.24
— (d) Share Realty..... $14.13
— (w) Shareholders Excel... $5.06
(d) Enterprise Fund..... $5.46
(d) Harbor Fund..... $7.43

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) Chase Selection Fd... $5.80
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF6.13
— (d) I.T.F. $3.06
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM89.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.... SF1,438.00*
— (r) Securawiss..... SF1,167.00*
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd... $168.35
(w) Star Fund..... $6.96
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. $6.79

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF245.00
— (d) Univ Bond Select.... SF91.25
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF101.44
(r) Talent Global Fund..... $12.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.) $21.69
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV.... $39.73
(w) Tokyo Valor..... $11.97
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $13.51

TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Overseas Fund..... $1.33
‡ (r) Do. Accumulation.... $1.55

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca O.S. Sh..... SF49.50
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF84.50
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF97.25
(d) Eurit Europ. Sh..... SF130.50
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF100.00
(d) Globinvest..... SF77.50
(d) Pacific-Invest..... SF78.50
(d) Rometac-Invest..... SF452.00
(d) Safit South Afr. Sh.. SF27.50
(d) Sima Swiss R. Est... SF172.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantic fonds..... DM18.20
— (d) Europafonds..... DM30.50
— (d) Unifonds..... DM18.10
— (d) Unirenta..... DM38.65
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM53.75
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $2.59
(d) U.S. Trust Invst. Fd.... $14.60
(w) Universal Sav. Equity... Can.$7.45
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $5.38
(w) Western Hedge Fund.... $1,226.20
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.. $1,418.43
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.. $449.67
(w) Worldwide Securities.... $32.69
(w) Worldwide Special..... $3,280.23

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — asked.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 27, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursdy.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.56	4.65
Advisrs	4.23	4.62
Aetna F	7.41	8.10
Aetna Shr	13.24	14.47
Afuture F	5.57	8.57
AllAm Fd	.52	.57
Allstate	11.01	11.84
Alpha	11.24	12.28
Amcap	4.31	4.71
Am Birth	9.78	10.71
Am Diver	8.26	9.14
Am Equity	4.50	4.93
Amer Express:		
Capit	6.73	7.36
Income	8.13	8.89
Invest	7.52	8.22
Speci	7.17	7.84
Stock	7.01	7.66
Am Grth	5.35	5.85
Am Insln	4.44	4.85
Am Invs	5.11	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.03	8.78
AmN Gth	1.98	2.16
Anchor Group:		
Capit	3.68	4.03
Grwth	7.06	7.74
Income	7.00	7.67
Fd Inv	6.92	7.58
Vent	7.65	8.38
Wash N	11.09	12.15
Astron	3.40	—
Audex Fd	6.09	6.65
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.32	4.70
Fnd B	6.88	7.48
Stock	5.30	5.79
Scien	4.03	4.38
BLC Grth	10.28	11.24
Babson	10.52	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.46	7.06
Bayrk Gr	5.29	6.87
Beacn Hil	7.67	N.L.
Beacn In	unavail	
Berk Gth	3.43	3.75
Bondstk	4.38	4.79
Bost Fdn	6.98	9.81
Brwn Fd	2.90	3.17
Burnh Fd	9.83	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.89	13.09
Candn	21.19	23.21
Divid	3.29	3.60
NatW S	9.26	10.14
NY Vnt	10.36	1.34
CG Fund	9.19	9.94
Cap Trin	10.00	10.93
Centry Sh	13.39	14.63
Chemlng Funds:		
Balan	9.89	10.81
Bond	8.80	9.62
Com St	1.27	1.39
Eq Grt	7.51	8.21
Eq Pro	2.97	3.25
Fd Am	7.62	8.33
Grwth	4.73	5.17
Incom	6.65	7.27
Speci	1.80	1.97
Steel	8.10	8.85
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.51	8.21
Frt Cap	4.69	5.13
Shrhld	7.25	7.92
Speci	6.21	6.79
Chemicl	9.55	10.55
CNA Mgemnt Fds:		
Liby Fd	4.66	5.09
Man Fd	3.48	3.80
Schust	7.20	7.98
Schu Sp	7.06	7.72
TMR A	7141	8.10
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.99	9.83
Equity	2.91	3.18
Fund	10.11	11.05
Grwth	5.55	6.10
Incom	9.30	10.60
Vent	2.71	2.96
Colo Grth	11.87	N.L.
Cwith AB	1.08	1.17
Cwith C	1.40	1.51
Comp Gr	6.12	6.69
Comp Bd	7.80	8.48
Comp Fd	6.67	7.25
Concord	8.40	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.50	11.00
Constel G	5.30	5.79
Cont Mut	7111	N.L.
Cnty Cap	11.97	12.94
Crn WDiv	5.33	5.83
Crn WDal	5.65	6.17
Dallas Fd	3.10	—
Davge Fd	6.73	N.L.
deVegh	58.02	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.31	10.17
Delaw	6.88	9.62
Delta	4.76	5.20
Dir Cap	4.02	4.41
Dodg Cox	14.63	N.L.
Drexel	9.02	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.52	11.53
Equit	3.82	4.08
Levge	14.48	15.87
Spl Inc	7116	7.85
Third C	9.82	10.76
E&E Fd	3.08	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.98	7.65
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.46	10.34
Grwth	11.50	12.57
Incom	6.04	6.60
Speci	6.97	7.62
Stock	11.78	12.89
EDIE Spl	17.63	N.L.
Egnet Gt	11.61	12.62
Elfun Tr	14.60	—
Emer Sec	2.99	3.26
Energy	11.62	N.L.
Fairfld	8.02	8.77
Farm Bu	8.43	N.L.
Fed Reg	7107	—
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.93	9.76
Capit	10.73	11.73
Contfd	8.93	—
Conv	6.92	—
Dsiny	6.14	—
Essex	8.22	—
Evrst	11.09	12.12
Fidel	14.53	15.88
Purtn	9.26	10.12
Salem	3.57	3.90
Trend	21.29	23.27
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.27	N.L.
Indust	4.00	N.L.
Incom	5.89	N.L.
Vent	3.94	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.28	11.23
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.80	5.26
Grwth	7.09	7.77
Incom	7.68	8.42
Stock	7.51	8.23
Fst Mutt	7.64	N.L.
Flem Brg	8.49	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Climb F	7.47	N.L.
100 Fd	9.99	N.L.
101 Fd	8.86	N.L.
Twen F	6.09	N.L.
Fnd Gth	3.97	4.34
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.97	5.43
Incom	10.59	12.00
Mutel	8.52	9.31
Stock	10.92	11.93
Fourse	8.68	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.94	7.61
Grwth	6.68	7.32
Utils	4.13	4.58
Incom	1.76	4.93
US Gov	9.84	10.78
Capit	4.81	5.27
Equit	4.92	4.39
Frkln Life	10.56	11.10
FdF Dep	8.86	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.68	9.49
Impac	7.84	8.57
Ind Trd	10.46	11.43
Pilot	7.67	8.38
Galaxy	5.80	6.27
Gen Sec S	31.28	—
Gen Sec	5.90	N.L.
GrthFd A	4.03	4.40
Grth Ind	18.21	N.L.
Guard M	21.94	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.89	4.25
Grwth	5.83	6.37
Incom	6.25	6.83
H&C Fd	9.30	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.20	N.L.
Hedg Gor	7153	7.77
Hedge	5.98	—
Hellige	1.59	1.74
Hor Man	975.40	18.85
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.58	4.98
Incom	4.00	4.67
Trus sh	10.80	11.68
Trus un	3.78	—
Imp Cap	8.39	9.03
Imp Gth	6.79	7.40
IncF Am	12.35	13.29
Muti	8.35	9.03
Prog	3.53	3.95
Stock	17.85	19.30
Select	9.25	9.84
Var Py	7.57	7.93
Inv Resh	unavail	
Istel	31.06	33.86
Ivy	6.83	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.99	9.77
Janus F	16.95	N.L.
J Hanck	7.37	7.79
J Hanc Sl	7.63	8.26
Johnstn	unavail	
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.67	4.66
Cus B1	18.55	19.41
Cus B2	19.65	20.80
Cus B4	7.81	8.36
Cus K1	6.36	7.02
Cus S2	5.55	6.12
Cus S3	20.02	20.88
Cus S2	10.20	11.06
Cus S3	7.33	7.93
Cus S4	3.73	4.09
Polar	3.20	3.71
Knickb	5.82	6.38
Knick Gf	6.75	7.39
Land Gth	unavail	
LD Edie	18.97	14.83
Lenox Fd	4.83	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.10	15.79
Lex Gr	5.08	5.53
Lex Rh	12.97	14.17
Life Ins	7.68	8.39
Life Inv	11.24	12.28
Loomis-Sayles:		
A Bus	3.62	3.96
Bnd Db	9.30	10.15
Luth Bro	9.84	10.73
Luth Inc	9.45	10.22
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.90	8.66
Indep	7.93	8.69
Mass	11.01	12.07
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.87	11.88
MIG	11.64	12.72
MID	12.73	13.91
MFD	12.39	13.54
MCD	13.11	14.33
Mates	1.57	N.L.
Mathers	9.28	N.L.
Mid AM	4.64	5.07
MONY F	10.10	11.05
MSB Fd	12.90	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.04	9.91
MIF Fd	7159	8.21
MIF Gth	3.90	4.22
M OmaG	unavail	
M Omahl	unavail	
Mut Shrs	14.88	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.84	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.59	8.77
Nati Ind	9.47	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.70	8.42
Bond	4.63	5.06
Divid	3.35	3.66
Grwth	5.86	6.40
Pf Stk	5.85	6.39
Incom	4.42	4.82
Stock	6.35	6.94
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.81	18.27
Groth	9.86	10.72
Side	15.05	16.36
Neuw Cet	4.56	N.L.
Neuw Fd	7.60	N.L.
New Per	13.99	15.29
New Wld	10.81	11.81
Newton	12.55	12.71
Nich Strg	12.29	N.L.
Noreast	14.79	N.L.
Omega	8.13	8.25
One WmS	16.11	N.L.
ONeil Fd	19.38	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.60	7.21
AIM	9.84	10.75
Time	6.19	6.77
OTC Sec	9.04	9.83
Parax M	6.34	6.93
Paul Rvr	6.45	7105
Pegas Fd	4.51	4.95
Penn Sq	6.88	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.00	N.L.
Phila	5.90	6.47
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	6.78	7.41
Mag C	3.04	3.33
Incom	8.50	9.29
Pine St	9.95	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.44	—
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.34	6.93
Fund	11.38	12.44
II	8.97	9.88
Plan Inv	9.09	9.93
Pilgrth	11.00	12.02
Price Funds:		
Grwth	17.92	N.L.
N Era	11.63	N.L.
N Horiz	7189	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.07	N.L.
Provid	3.57	3.90
Prov Gth	7.76	8.48
Pru SIP	9.30	10.16
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.33	11.29
Equit	8.37	9.15
Georg	14.22	15.54
Grwth	9.93	10.89
Incom	8.06	8.81
Invest	9.04	9.88
Vista	9.47	10.35
Voyag	9.84	10.75
Revere	5.59	6.11
Rinfret	12.86	—
Safec Eql	7.78	8.50
Sagllars	2.10	N.L.
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	unavail	
Spec	24.19	N.L.
Balan	13.09	N.L.
Com St	9.46	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.08	4.47
Ad Inc	3.44	3.77
Ad Ins	7.88	8.46
Comp C	4.45	4.88
Inc Bos	5.67	6.21
Lever	4.67	5.12
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.35	3.67
Invest	5.94	6.51
Ultra	6.00	6.58
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.20	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.67	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.81	N.L.
Sent Gth	10.62	11.54
Sentry F	11.93	12.97
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.43	3.75
Fnlrp	5.65	6.17
Fiet Fd	4.10	4.48
Harbr	7.56	8.26
Legal	6.44	7.04
Pace	6.68	7.30
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	18.19	19.88
Incom	9.16	10.01
Invest	9.16	10.01
Sherm D	8.30	N.L.
Skle Fd	6.51	7.13
Capit	6.21	6.79
Invest	9.53	10.42
Trust	7.23	7.90
Vent	6.76	7139
SB Equty	9.80	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.17	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.97	11.49
Sw Invs	6.70	7.24
Swin Gt	5.46	5.90
Sover Inv	10.45	11.44
Spectra F	3.59	3.93
S&P IntD	5.96	N.L.
Com F	4.41	4.82
Div Fd	4.85	5.30
Prog F	4.47	4.89
StFrm Gt	4.46	N.L.
SFrm In	8.30	N.L.
State St	41.75	42.00
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.87	N.L.
Asso F	1.09	N.L.
Invest	1.26	N.L.
Ocean	6.95	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.82	N.L.
Cap O	9.35	N.L.
Stock	14.00	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.88	6.44
Incom	7.99	8.76
Sumit	8.15	8.93
Tech	6.17	6.76
Survey F	9.14	9.99
Sync Gth	5.56	6.08
Temp Gt	7.30	8.00
Trna Cap	7.77	8.50
Trary Eq	10.18	11.16
Tudr Hed	10.57	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.64	2.89
TwnC Inc	4.28	4.69
USAA Gt	8.81	N.L.
US GovSe	9.96	10.11
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	4.57	5.00
Balan	7.37	8.06
ComSt	10.61	

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	6¼	AAR Cp	.05e	6	42	10⅛	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	AAV Cos	.20	3	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	4	AbrdMf	.42e	3	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Aberdan Pet		58	10	12½	11⅜	11⅜	
3¼	2	Acme Hami		162	11	14⅜	13⅜	14	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Acme Prec		6	6	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
3	2	Action Ind		3	36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅞	14	Adam Russl		4	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
1	1	ADM Indust			24	1⅝	1⅝	1	— ⅛
19¾	14	AdobeOil Gs		19	59	13⅛	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	1	A&EPlast P			8	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Aerodex Inc			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	6	AeroFlo	.05e	4	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
⅞	⅞	Aeronca Inc			44	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8	8	Aerosol		4	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	18	AffilCap	.39f	3	32	23⅛	23⅛	23½	
⅛	⅛	Affil Cp	wt		31	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2	Affil Hsp	.20	7	18	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4	AffilPub	.06e	4	8	7⅛	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	AIC Pht	.36f	4	26	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	Aiken Ind		5	2	14¾	14¾	13⅞	— ⅛
5	4	Airborn Frt		7	24	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Airpax	.45f	4	6	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
11⅝	9	Airwick	.16	12	185	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	— 1⅛
22⅝	16	AjaxMg	.60a	9	18	18¼	14	16¾	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	Alan Wood		3	12	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Alaska Airl			28	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
7½	5	Alba Waldn			25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Alcolac	.05b	7	31	4¾	4¾	4¾	
⅛	⅛	AlAmer Ind			32	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	3	Alleghy Airl		8	128	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
24	23	AllegA pfC	3		15	24	23	23½	— ⅛
2	2	AllegA wtD			22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅛	⅞	AllegA wtH			8	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
19¾	14	AdobeOil Gs		19	59	13⅛	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	A&EPlast P			8	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Aerodex Inc			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	6	AeroFlo	.05e	4	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
⅞	⅞	Aeronca Inc			44	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8	8	Aerosol		4	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	18	AffilCap	.39f	3	32	23⅛	23⅛	23½	
⅛	⅛	Affil Cp	wt		31	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2	Affil Hsp	.20	7	18	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4	AffilPub	.06e	4	8	7⅛	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	AIC Pht	.36f	4	26	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	Aiken Ind		5	2	14¾	14¾	13⅞	— ⅛
5	4	Airborn Frt		7	24	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Airpax	.45f	4	6	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
11⅝	9	Airwick	.16	12	185	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	— 1⅛
22⅝	16	AjaxMg	.60a	9	18	18¼	14	16¾	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	Alan Wood		3	12	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Alaska Airl			28	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
7½	5	Alba Waldn			25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Alcolac	.05b	7	31	4¾	4¾	4¾	
⅛	⅛	AlAmer Ind			32	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	3	Alleghy Airl		8	128	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
24	23	AllegA pfC	3		15	24	23	23½	— ⅛
2	2	AllegA wtD			22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅛	⅞	AllegA wtH			8	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛

B

8¼	6	Badg M	.80e	4	7	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	BaldSec	.31e		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12¼	6	BanFd	1.46e		23	16⅜	16⅛	13½	— ⅛
¾	⅜	BangPun wt			48	1	13-16	⅞	+1-16
18	8	BanstrCll Lt		11	26	21⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
8	8	BankrU	.20e	12	20	9½	8⅝	9½	+ ⅛
2	2	Banner	.03	3	20	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅜	2	Barbra Lyn		5	63	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Barclay Ind		8	3	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	2	Barnes Eng			21	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	Barnwel Ind		28	2	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅝	3	Barry R	.42f	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3	BarryWr	.32	5	22	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1	1	Bartell Med		3	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅜	2	Barth Sp	.27	15	3	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Bartons Cdy			20	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
1	1	Baruch Fost			8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	2	Barwick ET		4	13	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
3	3	BasinPet Cp		13	27	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8½	6	BayrkU	.90e		52	9½	8⅝	9½	+ ⅛
1	1	BeaverI RL		4	3	⅞	⅞	13-16	—1-16
1½	1	Bell Ind	.08	4	56	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	1	Belscot	.13f	5	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8	BenSM	2.82e	5	10	16	17½	17⅛	
1⅛	1	BenStMg	wt		13	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
2½	2	Benrus Cp		4	73	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	2	Berg En	.44f	6	18	6¼	7⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	BergRit	.80e	5	10	5	4⅝	4⅝	
⅛	⅛	BergRit	wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
2⅝	2	Berg Brns		65	54	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	8	Brg B	pfI.75		12	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
7⅜	4	BernzOmat		8	23	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4	4	Berisa Corp		4	7	4⅛	4	4	
3⅝	3	BervenC	.10	5	7	4⅜	4½	4½	
1⅜	1	Bethlem Cp			8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	1	Beverly Ent		8	95	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2	BevHill Bnc			32	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11⅛	8	Bic Pen	.52		19	15⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
14¾	8	BgBasn	1.08	4	5	17	17	17	
2½	2	BigV Supmk		5	16	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	8	Bink Mf	.90r	5	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	8	BinnySm	.72	8	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5	5	Bio Dynam		14	82	12⅜	11⅜	12¾	
3⅜	3	Blessing	.40	4	20	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
1⅞	1	Blount	.08	3	7	2¼	2	2¼	
2½	2	Bluebird Inc		4	23	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
1	⅞	Bluebird wt			39	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7	7	Bodin Ap	.40	3	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4	3	Boback Crp		87	12	4½	4¼	4¼	
5⅝	5	Bolt Beranek		6	9	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
19¼	8	Bowmar Ins		6	59	23⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
5⅝	5	Bowne	.20	6	12	5¼	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	8	BowVall	.70	112	67	27¼	25½	27	+ ⅛
5½	3	Brad Ragan		5	25	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ 1⅜
33⅜	8	BradfCm Sy		27	75	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
3	3	Brnchin	.24	6	6	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9	9	BrantAr	wt		18	10¾	10	10½	+ 1
24⅝	8	Brascan A		4	53	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	8	BrauneEn	.44	4	17	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	Breeze Corp			20	3¾	3½	3⅝	⅛
9⅛	8	Brewer	.40	5	11	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4⅜	8	Bridge St			4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	1	BrockPr	1.61	7	28	1¾	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	2	BrodySt	.65e	4	7	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅜	3	BrookCp	.16a	7	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
8	8	BrownCo wt			3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅝	8	BrwnTr	.40b	9	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
15	8	BrwnFB	.40b	9	21	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
4⅜	4	BrunF	pf.40		3	5	5	5	
3	3	BTU Eng			3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
2¼	2	Buehler Cp		8	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅜	7	Boeli In	.25r	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
2⅜	2	Bulldex	.20	2	30	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
11	11	Bundy	1.08a	4	49	12⅝	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1	Burgess Ind		33	49	2	1½	2	+ ⅛
7½	7	Burnsint	.60	7	57	8¾	8	8¾	+ ¾
4⅛	4	Butler Aviat		3	25	5⅜	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
16	8	Buttes G Oil		33	387	33⅛	31⅝	33½	+ 2¼

C

7⅛	5	Cabicom Gn			15	6	6	7⅛	— ⅛	
4⅝	3	Cagles In A		4	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛	
9½	8	Caldor	.15b	6	170	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛	
9⅝	8	Calcomp			6	7	7	7	— ⅛	
12	8	CalFrCm	1	7	2	13⅛	13½	13½	+ ⅜	
2⅝	2	CalvertExp		19	12	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛	
5	5	Camco Inc			30	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛	
5 1-16	5	CampChlb		7	57	6⅛ 5	13-16	6¼	+5-16	
7⅞	8	Campin	.30b	3	1	8¼	8¼	8¼		
3¾	3	CdnExp GO		39	207	3½ 2	10-16	3½	+5-16	
4⅜	4	Cdn Homstd		60	34	6⅛ 5	9-16	6 1-16	+9-16	
6⅞	6	CdnHydr	.25	8	4	7⅛	7½	7⅛		
11⅝	8	CdninP	1.68	4	3	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛		
2⅞	2	Cdn Marc	.15	91	15	3⅜	3	3	+ ⅛	
4⅜	4	Cdn Merrill		17	9	5⅛	5	5	+1-16	
9⅝	8	Cdn Occident		11	12	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛	
41	8	Cdn SuprOil		54	23	56¾	56	56¾	+ 1	
1⅜	1	Canwell Int			30	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛	
1	1	Canosa Ind		6	39	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛	
2¼	2	Capital Res		7	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛	
11⅝	8	CapitlFd	.12	6	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
6¾	6	Cap Ind	.32e	4	20	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		
2⅝	2	Caressa	.20	4	101	3½	3	3⅜	+ ⅛	
5⅝	4	Carmen	.88a	16	133	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	
9⅝	8	CarPipl	.84b	6	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜		
2¼	2	Carr wt			110	2½	2¼	2⅜		
1⅜	1	Carrols Cpr		8	34	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛	
16⅛	8	CastlAM	1a	3	2	20	20	20		
1	1	Castleton In		17	64	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛	
10	8	Castlwd Int		13	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛	
6½	6	Cartron Cp		20	32	8½	7⅝	8¼	+ 1¼	
1⅜	1	CDI Corp		4	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛	
⅞	⅞	CelluCraft			14	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛	
50½	8	CenPL pf	4		225	49¾	49¼	49¾	— ⅜	
4	4	CentSec	.09e		27	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛	
3⅛	3	Centind	.11r	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛	
7	7	Cenvill Com		2	61	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛	
2½	2	CertifCp	.23f	3	9	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛	
13-16	8	Certron Cp		13	29	⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16	
4¼	4	ChadMill	.40		6	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛	
3⅛	3	ChamH	.02b	10	486	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛	
1½	1	Charan Ind			4	10	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
2⅜	2	Cherir Med			4	9	3	2⅜	3	
6	6	CHBFd	.55f		4	4	6⅜	6½	6½	
2	2	CHC Corp			5	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3½	3	ChemExp	.20		6	22	5	4½	4⅝	+ ½
7⅜	7	Cherry&	.24		32	9	10	9⅝	10	
21½	2	ChlRiv	1.60a		7	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	3	ChicUni	.51i		7	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
7¼	7	Child World			14	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
3½	3	Chior C	.44a		4	7	6	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Christian Co			8	26	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
13½	2	ChCvF	1.59a			7	14⅜	14	14½	— ⅛
1	1	ClMfgGr	wt			95	1¼	1	1⅛	
1¼	1	Cinema S Lt				16	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	— ⅜
⅜	⅜	Cinerama				228	1⅛	1	1	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36½	6¼	Circle K	.26	8	17	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
9½	2¼	CitznFinl	.16	7	25	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
3⅝	⅜	CitizMgt	wt		13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅜	6¼	CityGsFl	.50	5	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
16⅞	5¾	CK Petroim		35	106	15	13½	13¾	
9⅝	2¼	CL Finl		2	14	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	11-16	Clark Cons		7	28	⅜	11-16	⅜	+3-16
18¾	5½	Clark Gr	.30	3	18	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Clarkson	.16	6	35	7⅞	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
10½	3⅝	Clarostat			5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Clausng	.40a	4	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
11½	2¾	Clopay	.05r		21	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	CMI Corp		18	67	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	+ ⅛
6 1⅜	4¼	CMI Inv wt			48	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	2	Coachmn In		2	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22¾	11	Coff Mat	.56	11	20	14¾	13½	14¼	+ ½
4⅝	1¼	Cohen Hatfd		4	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Cohu In	.15e	5	10	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
20¼	2	Coil Int		4	89	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅜	8½	ColeNat	.52	4	17	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
33	5¼	Coleman	.44	6	175	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
12¾	4⅜	CollTow	.22a	2	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅞	1⅝	Col Coml	.20		30	2¼	2	2¼	— ⅛
9½	4½	ColwellC	.28	4	40	5⅛	5	5½	+ ⅛
13½	3¾	ColwMtg	wt		5	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
44	10½	Comb Com		7	37	11⅜	10⅞	10⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	12¾	Cmbustn Eq		15	145	20½	17⅜	20½	+ 4¼
37½	25	Comnc 1.20a		15	4	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	+ 1½
21¾	7⅝	ComlAlli	.30	7	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	11½	CmlMet	.60b	3	7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
9	1⅛	Commodor			38	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	5¼	CmpPayc	Cr	9	68	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	1½	Compac	Cp	8	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	5½	Compcln	.28	3	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	⅞	CompuDyn		6	12	1	⅞	⅞	
37½	17½	Compugrp		13	84	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Comput Eq		7	22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	⅜	Comput Inst			4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8⅜	1¾	Comput Inv		9	34	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	Cmput Mch			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	7½	Concha	.22a	3	11	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
15½	2	Concord Fab		11	14	1½	1½	1½	
7⅜	2	Condec Crp			43	2¼	2	2⅛	
6⅜	3⅝	Connlly Con		11	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
11½	1¼	Conroy Inc		2	77	2¼	2	2⅛	
7¾	2¾	Con Oil Gas		66	113	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
17¾	8¼	Consret	.20	6	21	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	
11⅛	6½	Consyne Cp		11	41	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	Cont Mater		6	46	1	⅞	⅞	
5⅞	3⅝	Cont Tel	wt		65	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
16½	9	CookEl	wt		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅜	14½	Cookin	.40e	2	135	27⅜	26½	26½	+ 1⅞
10⅜	3¼	Cookpit V		5	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Cop Jar	.25p		19	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	4¾	Cordon Intl		11	35	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	12⅛	Core Labs		14	6	15	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	14	CorrBlk	.91a	8	10	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Colt Corp		87	68	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅝	CottCorp	wt		84	¾	⅝	¾	
31⅜	6¾	CoxCbl	Com	15	25	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅛
6¾	1½	Craig Corp		3	93	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	CramrE	.21f	4	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
9½	3	Creativ Mgt		3	16	3½	3¼	3¼	
22	15¼	CreolP	2.20a	8	52	18½	17½	18	+ ¼
4½	1½	Crest Foam		13	8	1½	1½	1½	
23¾	14⅛	Crompton		5	15	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
59	47½	CrossAT	.42	24	5	48⅜	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
12½	6⅜	CrowlyM	.40	2	7	7	6⅞	7	
25	13½	CwnCPt	.25r	7	17	19½	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
13	5¾	Crownl	.20e	3	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
22⅜	6¼	Crystal Oil		14	17	15⅜	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
17⅜	9⅝	CSECorp	.48	6	24	13⅜	10⅝	13⅜	+ 2
14⅜	4½	Cubic Cp	.20	10	103	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	Curtis Math			23	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
18⅜	6	CutterB	.22p		1	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
18¾	6½	CutterA	.22p		16	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
17½	7⅜	CW Transpr		4	5	9	9	9	+ ⅛

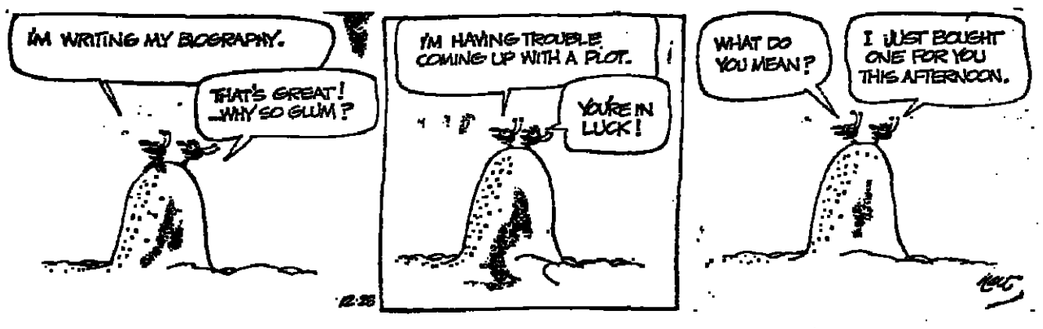
D

8¾	2⅜	Damon	.20p	3	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
19	12½	Danielin	.28	8	5	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
3½	⅝	Data Contrl			23	1	⅞	1	
25⅞	16½	Data Dcumt		7	3	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ 1
5¾	1	Daylin	wt		26	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
3	⅜	DCL	Inc		35	½	⅜	⅜	—1-16
26	11⅛	Deanb St	.25	38	14	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
5½	2½	DeLor Amsc		14	11	2⅝	2½	2½	
13⅜	5⅞	DelLab	.85c	4	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	½	DellaCp Am			49	⅝	9-16	9-16	
20½	6¾	DlinFd	.50a	7	15	8¼	7½	8½	+ 1
57⅜	10¾	DtalEz	.10e	9	34	15¼	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
21¾	17	Depsitr	1.28	6	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
3½	⅜	Dero Ind			15	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
5⅜	1	DeRose Ind		5	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
34	18¼	Deseret	.19h	20	22	24	23½	24	
16⅜	3⅜	Designcr Jw		4	11	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	Detecto Scal			3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
41½	6¼	DevCo	Am	3	338	8⅝	7⅜	8¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	5	Devonp	.32a	4	21	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	DHJ In	.10e	2	25	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	9⅜	DiamM	Drll	14	36	20⅜	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Diebold	VC	6	19	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
23	12	DillardSt	.40	6	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	⅝	Diodes	Inc	9	22	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Discnt	Fab	3	11	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	10	Diversey	.56	7	23	12⅜	11⅜		

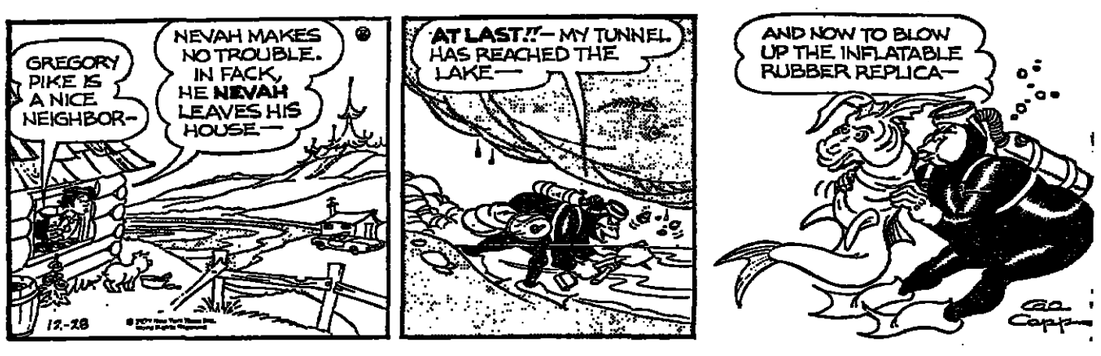
PEANUTS



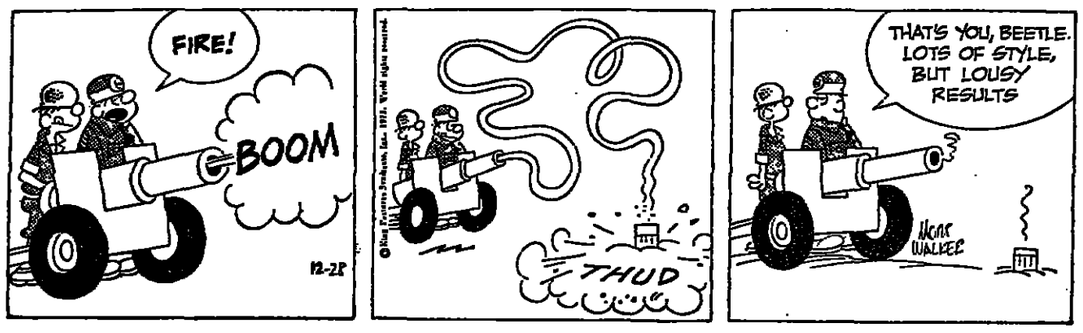
B.C.



LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



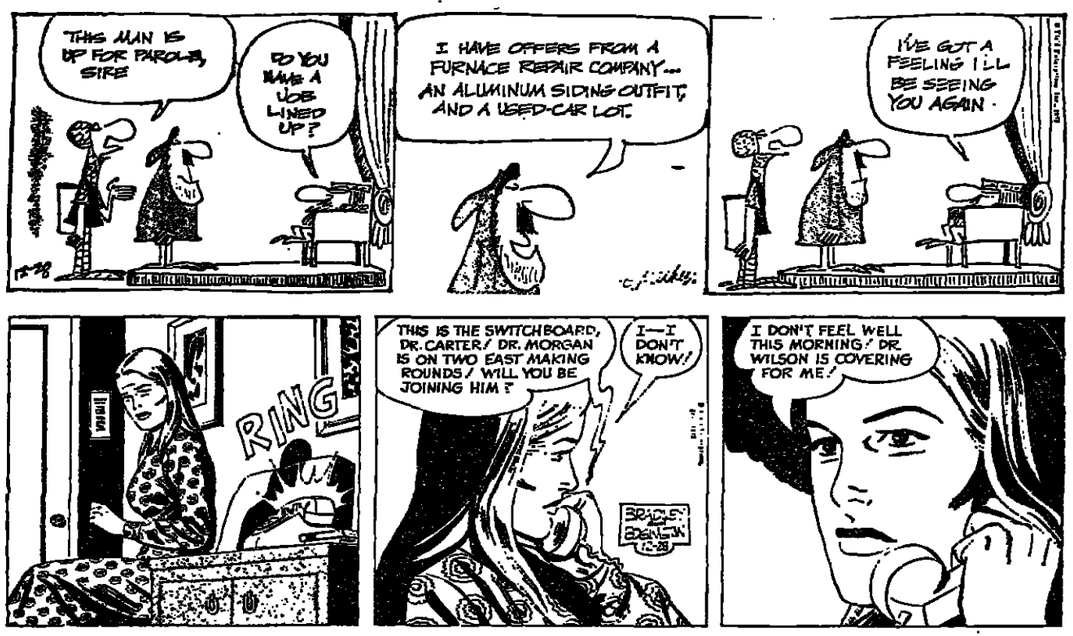
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

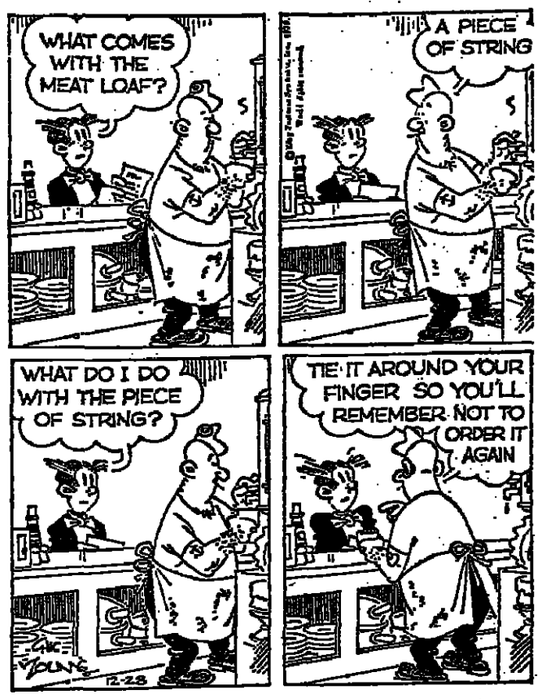
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the strangest hands of the year occurred during the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals tournament in Las Vegas. Several pairs had a chance to defend one spade and take all 13 tricks. But if they attempted to make four spades they could be defeated.

The best game contract for North-South was three no-trump, making at least 10 tricks and probably more. Not surprisingly that contract was rarely reached.

At one table, as shown, North opened one club and East made a daring and dubious overcall of one spade: a better hand and a better suit is really needed for a vulnerable overcall.

South passed one spade, quietly and confidently. He could not double, since that would have been negative in the partnership style, suggesting length in the unbid suits. West passed and North made a take-out double.

This was passed around to West, who had to make a crucial decision. Nobody could have blamed him for passing, in which case the penalty could have been 2,000 points, but he tried two hearts. This took East-West to their best contract, which would have been down two tricks. But South was not interested in defending. He surprised everyone with a majestic bid of four spades.

Unfortunately for South, the defense was perfect. West led a diamond, and East took the ace and king in that order to show a doubleton. A heart was led to the ace, and a diamond ruff gave the defense the setting trick before South could gain the lead.

If North had passed one spade instead of doubling, his side could have collected 700 points by taking all 13 tricks. That is, assuming they managed to take seven spade tricks and six club tricks.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ KQJ
◇ QJ62
♣ AK10743

WEST (D) | EAST
♠ 4 | ♠ 87652
♡ A9832 | ♡ 10764
◇ 8753 | ◇ AK
♣ 985 | ♣ J2

SOUTH
♠ AKQJ1093
♡ 5
◇ 1094
♣ Q6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

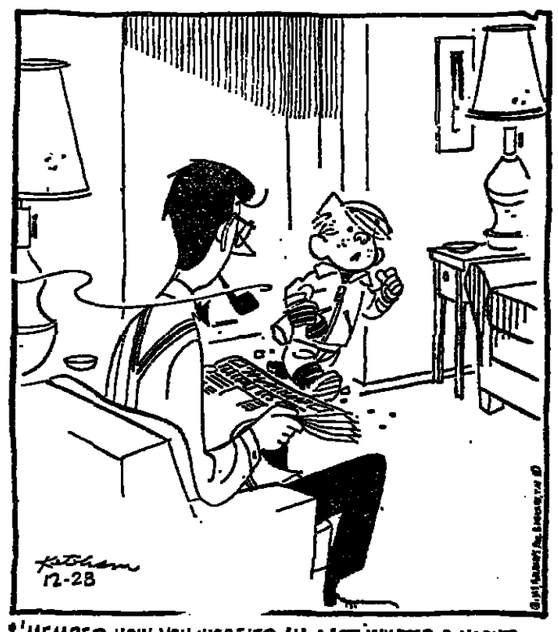
West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♣	1 ♠	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
2 ♡	Dbl.	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

N	A	S	H		S	P	A	M		L	A	M	B	S
A	C	T	U		P	O	L	O		G	N	E	R	A
A	H	E	M		R	O	G	E	R	B	A	C	O	N
C	R	A	B	B	I	L	Y		A	S	T	H	M	A
P	O	L	L	U	T	E		S	I	T	S			
			E	T	E		P	O	S	E		D	A	K
L	E	A	P	T		E	L	M	E	R	R	I	C	E
A	R	N	I	E		R	A	M		S	E	E	D	Y
W	A	T	E	R	G	A	G	E		H	L	U	C	E
S	T	S		I	A	T	E		I	I	I			
			U	N	T	O		O	F	F	S	E	T	S
F	R	E	S	N	O		S	M	I	T	H	E	R	Y
R	E	D	H	E	R	R	I	N	G		T	R	A	N
U	N	D	E	R		O	K	I	E		N	I	D	O
G	E	A	R	S		W	H	A	T		G	E	E	D

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and GAREY E.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEROO

SUYFS

YURJIN

ROUPAR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "___-___-___"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXERT SNACK GOVERN DINGHY
Answer: *This woman's voice sounds penetrating*—A SIREN

BOOKS

POPCORN VENUS
Women, Movies & the American Dream

By Marjorie Rosen. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 416 Illustrated. $9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO explore the image of women in the American film would seem to be an essential task—and that is the one that film critic Marjorie Rosen has undertaken in her "Popcorn Venus: Women, Movies & the American Dream." Indeed, it seems at first glance remarkable that no one has ever tried to do it before. For as Miss Rosen herself points out, "In at least 90 percent of all films, women have occupied a pivotal psychological role," and how many of us can seriously deny that our attitudes have been shaped, or at least reinforced, by Hollywood's treatment of that role over the years? It seems difficult to think of "Popcorn Venus" as anything less than required reading, if for no other reason than that the simple exercise alone of recalling all those films she discusses should serve to objectify several decades of nonsense, and thus raise our consciousness at least a hair's breadth.

And Miss Rosen has done considerably more than just recall all those films (her index lists well over a thousand titles). She has tried, as she puts it, "to explore parallel interrelated trends within each decade (from the 1900s to the 1970s). Trends in film. And in the way women have opted, or been encouraged, to view themselves." Thus, she points out how "women especially made the twenties roar," yet how "almost all screen efforts portraying modern life and the new morality subtly sermonized against female promiscuity and for old-fashioned values."

She analyzes how Hollywood was "temporarily indulgent" when women were forced to go to work during World War II, though portraits of the self-sufficient worker were almost always tempered by the subtle message that she oughtn't be too independent. Yet almost as if to offset the celebration of Rosie the Riveter, Hollywood turned out a spate of 1940s films, like "Gaslight," "The Snake Pit," and "Sorry, Wrong Number," whose messages "preyed on alleged female doubts and infirmities." And when Johnny came marching home again, the celluloid working woman retired, and "the fluffy little lady" quickly reappeared. Over the long haul of Miss Rosen's exhaustively detailed book, we get a pretty clear picture of how Hollywood has managed to bend but never break in its determination to put women down.

Moreover, Miss Rosen is sometimes extremely perceptive in her analyses of specific cinematic phenomena—in her dissection of Erich von Stroheim, for example, whose apparently indestructible virility may have seemed necessary to counter the rampant female libido of Theda Bara, and thus provide a talisman ag male impotence. Or in shrewd appraisal of Mae which, while not original her, nevertheless pointedly minds us that Miss West always more of a drag than a leading lady, and fore never posed much threat to either men or wo

Still, for all its pertinence, energy, Miss Rosen's book comes hard going after a For one thing, there's her r lusterless style, too often between seminar-paper jargon variety showbiz shorthand her sentences make sense (e when they announce, "Mae responsible for tickling the of Depression audiences wi ribbon of sexual innuendoe irresistible as they were ed."), they have an unc knack at making the co word sound wrong.

For another thing, there's exasperating fidelity to While one respects her det nation to include every exa she can think of, one grow patient with her almost savant recall of films she seen. After a while, one gins to wonder whether working toward a point whether she hasn't gotten entangled with the celluloid her mind that her thes simply incidental to the compelling task of workin every movie that was ever

Finally, Miss Rosen's co sion that Hollywood has al contrived to keep women begins to seem shallow and obvious in the face of so evidence. After all, what you really say about it? wood never conspired to ac that end; as Miss Rosen h asserts, "More than any art form, films have be mirror held up to society's face." Hollywood was s greedy to do business, an its heyday the people who business best happened men with attitudes to women that were typical of age. (Miss Rosen makes th teresting point that all the moguls "were Jewish immig from Eastern Europe or generation children . . . who scribed to the Southeaster ropean ethic in which wome either madonna or wh mother to be revered whi stirred the chicken soup discarded if she succumbed unsanctified libido.")

So Marjorie Rosen raises that cannot be ignored. Bu labors them almost to the where they cease to matter more. And like so many wood books before it, "Po Venus" fails because its co are redundant.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a York Times book critic.

CROSSWORD

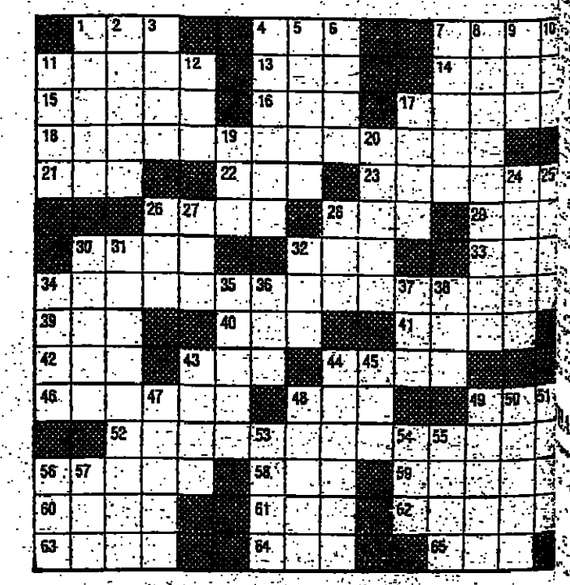
By Will W

ACROSS

1 Supernatural power: Abbr.
4 Unlock, poetically
7 Ski-slope transit
11 "A Day at the ——"
13 Detroit-based org.
14 Apiece
15 Inclined
16 Three, in Milan
17 "Virginia Woolf" author
18 Groucho role
21 Roof ornament
22 Ice, in Bonn
23 Premise
26 Brewer's need
28 Distant
29 Vietnamese port
30 Slovenly one
32 Small island
33 Mel
34 Comedy team
39 Scottish explorer
40 Mideast initials
41 Face feature
42 Equal: Prefix
43 Opposite of syn.
44 Sciences' partner
46 Night club
48 Pub offering
49 Knicks' league: Abbr.
52 Groucho role
56 Poplar tree
58 P. I. tribe
59 Mean dwelling
60 Halcyon
61 Tiny
62 "A Night at the ——"
63 Neat
64 Certain students: Abbr.
65 Bitter vetch

DOWN

1 Delight in
2 Futuristic stories, for short
3 S. A. tree
4 Garb
5 Tuileries' city
6 Pitcher
7 "I cannot —— lie"
8 Car ornaments
9 Expert
10 Fluidity unit
11 Uncommon
12 Louis and Moritz
17 Roman orator
19 —— Aviv
20 Muse of poetry
24 Unconventiona
25 N. Y. five
26 Popular tattoo
27 Lawyers' org.
28 Cone-bearing tree
30 City on the Yangtze
31 Jack Ruby victim
32 Shortened: Ab
34 Old N. Y. daily, for short
35 —— the mill
36 Totem pole
37 Explosive
38 O. T. book: Ab
43 Guthrie
44 Axis's foes
45 King, in Spain
47 A Smothers brother
48 Following
49 "—— give a sucker . . ."
50 Drinks
51 —— breve
53 Parts of a vi
54 Pronoun
55 Type of chest
58 Do stage work
57 Medieval tale



شكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

asketball
o Holiday
o Sooners

llege Tourneys minate Scene

W YORK, Dec. 27 (UPI).—ay season college basketball aments got off to a fast around the country last but in Kansas City, Mo., off to an upsetting start.

ve Dangos and Al Eberhard ined for 45 points to lead uri to a 73-70 upset of ranked Oklahoma in the ng first-round game of the ight tournament.

Kelly sank three free s in the last 1 minute 46 ds and Scott Wedman scored nts to lead Colorado to a victory over Kansas in the pening-round game.

other first-round tourna- action, seventh-ranked s ripped Brigham Young, and Oregon State wallop- ny, 82-54 in the Far West ; Duke beat Western Ken- 75-69, and Florida edged nville, 64-62, in the Gator Southern California down- uthwestern Texas, 98-76, and rs beat host Oklahoma City, in the All-College tourna- California nipped Pennsyl- 64-63, and Penn State ed Fordham in overtime, in the Quaker City tour- nt, and St. Joseph's (Pa.) Washington State, 72-65, and i defeated Santa Clara, in the Rainbow Classic.

iana, picking up its sixth y against one defeat, out- BYU, 25-18, in the first inutes en route to a 54-20 ime margin. Led by Quinn ier and Scott May, the ers hit 25 of 38 shots in rst half.

iana equaled a tournament by making 45 field goals. record initially was set by diana team in 1966.

e and Florida both came behind to advance to the of the Gator Bowl. The Devils, trailing by seven with less than five minutes y, scored the final 13 points e game to beat Western icky.

sonville led Florida by 19 late in the first half and ahead by 17 early in the d. But the Gators, paced ip Williams, who wound up 19 points, and Gene Shy, had 25, finally caught up 5:10 left in the game. Flo- took the lead for good, 59- ith 1:55 left to play.

ior Carl Meier scored his point on a free throw with seconds left to give Cali- its victory over Pennsyl- in the Quaker City tour- nt in Philadelphia.

m Beecroft hit a 20-foot shot for Pennsylvania with conds left to tie the game -63. California then worked all to Meier who drove in was fouled. He made the of two foul tries and time ut before Penn got off a

ollege Basketball

TOURNAMENTS

All-America, at Okla. City
ern Cal. 98, SW Texas 76.
ers 73, Oklahoma City 69.
r Eight, at Kans. City, Mo.
uri 72, Oklahoma 70.
ado 73, Kansas 71.

Far West, at Oregon
on 86, Brigham Young 53.
on State 82, Army 54.
ator Bowl, at Jackson, Fla.
75, Western Kentucky 69.
da 84, Jacksonville 62.
Quaker City, at Phila.
St. 73, Fordham 67 (OT).
ornia 64, Penn 63.
ainbow Classic, at Honolulu
oseph's (Pa.) 72, Wash. St. 65.
ali 91, Santa Clara 81.
Other Games
ith, Montana 86.
is 86, Va. Commonwealth 75.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
.....	27	6	.818	—
ork	21	16	.568	8
.....	15	21	.417	12 1/2
lphia ..	11	24	.314	17

Central Division

.....	20	13	.606	—
.....	17	17	.500	3 1/2
nd	14	24	.368	8 1/2
.....	12	25	.324	10

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

kee	26	7	.800	—
o	26	11	.703	3
.....	22	15	.595	7
itha	12	26	.316	17 1/2

Pacific Division

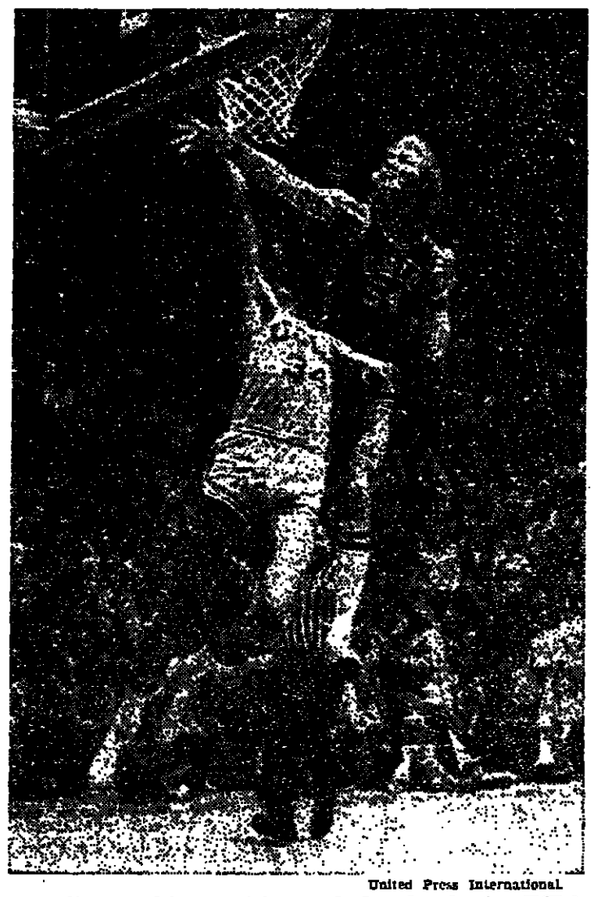
ngeles	20	17	.541	—
State ..	16	15	.516	1
s	15	20	.429	4
x	14	22	.389	5 1/2
.....	15	25	.366	7

Wednesday's Games
al 82, Chicago 81 (Riordan 22, 17; Walker 22, Love 19). Bullets' was their first over Bulls in two after seven defeats.
York 95, Detroit 91 (DeBusschere ller 22; Bing 23, Lanier 19).
ia 146, Philadelphia 118 (Hud- Maravich 30; Carter 25. Mix Hawks score their season high. 125, Buffalo 123 (Havlicek 27. I. Nelson 21; Heard 25, McAdoo lo Jo White's jump shot with 7 to play wins game.
ton 110 KC-Omaha 95 (Murphy manovich 21; Walker 16. Kojis ore 11). Five-foot-9 Cal Murphy and Rockets' eight-game losing
aukee 123, Cleveland 110 (Jabbar ndridge 23; Carr 29, Smith 15). scores a season high as coach Costello and Milwaukee franchise 300th career victory.
le 128, Los Angeles 105 (Fox yder 33; Goodrich 28. Smith 20). ax grabs 30 rebounds.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games
nipeg 4, Chicago 2 (Black, Snell, Hargreaves; Rochon, Liddington).
England 3, Houston 2 (Williams, d, Sheehy; Lund, Rinaldo).
conto 5, Cleveland 3 (Burgess, B. ell, Chernoff, St. Pierre, Low- Neale, Erickson, Drake).





United Press International

HIGH FLYING—Buffalo's Bob McAdoo, in photo on left, goes up to become the National Basketball Association's first 1,000-point scorer of this season as Boston's Don Nelson, left, and Dave Cowens fail to block his shot while Dave Meyers of top-ranked and unbeaten UCLA bends backwards to score layup in recent game against Ohio University. Denny Rusch tries to stop the shot but fails as UCLA goes on to win its 80th straight, 110-63.

There Is a Sharp Remedy for Ailing Padres

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—San Diego prides itself on the healthiest and most agreeable climate in America, yet the city's baseball team has been last in the National League West every year of its existence, and in 1973 finished a tidy 39 games off the pace. Summers can be unbearable in Washington's Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, and life wasn't all one sweet song for the Seattle Pilots during their season in the majors, yet if the Padres move to either town the chances are they'll get better. In the District of Columbia and the state of Washington Oriental specialists are permitted to practice the ancient art of acupuncture. And anybody who doesn't believe that four or five needles in the knees and elbows can do more for the batting average than the same number of bennies, or pep pills, ought to talk to Clete Boyer or study the record of Taiwan's little leaguers.

Boyer, who will pass his 37th birthday soon, had a big season with the Taiyo Whales in Japan's major leagues last summer. He credits frequent application of the needle for his return to the form he displayed a dozen years ago as an improbably dexterous third baseman for the New York Yankees.

Readers may recall the minisensation created by the Taiwanese moppets last fall when they outclassed the opposition in the Little League World Series. They won with such ease by such lopsided scores that there were widespread suspicions of cheating. Little League headquarters in Williamsport, Pa., they're still hunting for a satisfactory explanation. All they've come up with so far is the fact that the team was attended by its own acupuncturist.

"It seems," reports Leslie Lieber of the Acupunture Information Center of New York, "that the needles can calm you down or psych you up depending on where they're inserted and how they're twirled. The Taiwanese kids get acupuncture not only for aches, pains and charley horses but often as an energy spur before games."

Lieber's attention was caught by a recent piece here about a Cincinnati veterinarian who uses acupuncture on race horses. He sent along a letter he received from Williamsport after mentioning in an interview that acupuncture might have contributed to the excellence of the Taiwanese team. Explaining that "the outstanding play of these young men has been the subject of a number of articles in national newspapers," George W. Gedon of the Little League wanted to know all about the business with the needles.

The Little League has no rule against acupuncture but Pennsylvania has. Except for the District of Columbia and Washington, only Massachusetts has legalized the treatment. In New York, for example, it is permitted only for research under hospital auspices.

After the Williamsport tournament, the team's needle-twister stayed on at the Washington Acupuncture Center, which opened last April and has treated about 6,000 cases of arthritis, migraine, asthma, nerve deafness, insomnia and multiple sclerosis. The center gave the Taiwan team $2,000 worth of bats, balls and gloves and had the kids down in Washington for a banquet and now its walls are festooned with purple pennants that the players left behind.

Lieber also sent an article from the magazine The Physician and Sports Medicine about aging American players getting the needle in Japanese baseball. Besides Boyer, who says that miseries of the arm, shoulder and back that bothered him for weeks in America are cleared up in two or three days by acupuncture, the piece mentions Dave Roberts, formerly with Houston, Pittsburgh and Baltimore; Art Lopez, briefly a Yankee; the Dodgers' Jim Lefebvre and George Altman of the Cubs, Cardinals and Giants.

Roberts, first baseman for the Tokyo Yakult Atoms, seems more impressed by the Japanese trainers' skill as masseurs than by their needles. "They might rub you on the wrist to help a sore shoulder," he says, "but somehow it seems to work."

Lopez says acupuncture makes his weak shoulder feel "heavy" for a day but the next day "it feels as good as new." Altman, 40-year-old outfielder with the Lotte Orions, undergoes acupuncture for an injured groin muscle but doubts that it helps. Lefebvre had the needles after an elbow operation but thinks it was exercise, not acupuncture, that brought the arm around.

The Orions' trainer recommended acupuncture for Lefebvre's insomnia but the infielder declined. "He said it would relax me," the magazine quotes him, "but I was afraid it might be too relaxing."

And Make Money

Americans Score Points in Spain's League

MADRID, Dec. 27 (AP).—The newspapers are calling it "The American Championship." The coaches say it is just what basketball in Spain needs. And the players seem to talk about everything but the real motive—money.

The lifting of a two-year ban on foreign players by the Spanish Basketball Federation this season has created the biggest invasion of American basketball players in the history of the sport in Spain.

Fifteen players—13 from the United States and one each from Puerto Rico and Canada—have joined Spanish teams in the National Basketball League. The league, theoretically for amateurs, has become second only to soccer among the nation's major sports attractions.

For Americans not quite good enough to make the top United States professional teams, Spanish basketball is a blessing, and the presence of Americans has raised the standards of play here.

Spain's team in the 18th European basketball championships this year, with two Americans, Clifford Luyk and Wayne Brabender, leading the attack, upset the Soviet Union for the title, which the Russians had owned since 1957.

Luyk's and Brabender's comfortable life and success in Spain may have influenced part of this year's invasion. Luyk, of Chittenango, N.Y., and Brabender, of Montevideo, Minn., have become Spanish citizens.

Luyk, a former Florida State University player, now is captain of the Real Madrid team, for which he has played since 1962. Luyk, 32, is married to a Spaniard. Miss Europe of 1966.

Brabender, 28, also is married to a Spaniard and has played seven years with Real Madrid.

Two other American players have taken Spanish citizenship. They are Norman Carmichael, 26, of Washington, and Charles Thomas, 27, of Uvalde, Texas, playing for Barcelona.

Real Madrid and Barcelona, the two most powerful teams in Spain, have one new player each this season. Walt Szczerbiak, 24, of Pittsburgh, signed with Real, and Hector Blondet, 26, of New York, who played for Puerto Rico in the Munich Olympics, signed with Barcelona.

All other major Spanish teams, except two, have signed one new American player—the number authorized by the federation.

All of the newcomers have agreed to play for one season, reputedly for salaries ranging from $8,000 to $13,000. Luyk and Brabender probably earn much more.

Other Americans here are Ed Johnson, formerly with the New York Nets, who plays for Manresa; Nelson Isley, of Reidsville, N.C., signed by Vallehermoso of Madrid; David Edgar, of Rock Hill, S.C., signed by Catalan; Ron Taylor, of Los Angeles; Elnardo Webster, of New York; Earl Beechum, of Berry, Texas; Rich Thibodeau, of Indianapolis; Ken Brady, of Flint, Mich.; John Coughran, of San Jose, Calif., and Fran Costello, of Boston.

Maple Leafs Break Streak Of Canadiens at 10 Games

TORONTO, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Lanny McDonald's two goals paced the Toronto Maple Leafs to a 9-2 victory over Montreal last night, snapping the Canadiens' 10-game unbeaten streak in the National Hockey League.

Forwards Paul Henderson, Dave Keon, Inge Hammarstrom, Rick Kehoe and Darryl Sittler also scored for Toronto as did defensemen Bob Neely and Jim McKenney. Montreal goalie Michel Plasse, in his seventh game this season, suffered his first defeat.

Rangers 2, Flyers 1

At New York, Ted Irvine's 11th goal gave the Rangers a 2-1 victory over Philadelphia. Irvine scored New York's second power-play goal of the game, with assists from Bobby Rousseau and Bruce MacGregor, at 11:19 of the second period.

Penguins 2, Red Wings 2

At Detroit, Syl Apps scored with three minutes remaining to earn Pittsburgh a 2-2 tie with the Red Wings.

Canucks 6, Golden Seals 4

At Vancouver, third-period goals by Bobby Schmautz, Dennie Wervergaert and Paulin Bordeleau powered the Canucks to a 6-4 victory over California. The victory lifted the Canucks out of the East Division cellar and stretched the Seals' road record to 1-19-0. California is last in the West.

Black Hawks 3, Kings 3

At Chicago, a fluke goal by Tom Williams with less than seven minutes to play gave Los Angeles a 3-3 tie with the Black Hawks, preventing Chicago from moving into a first-place tie in the West Division.

Williams's goal, his fifth, came after his 40-footer from center ice missed the Hawks net. The puck bounced straight back toward the net from the boards, hit Chicago goalie Tony Esposito on the back of the leg, and bounced in to tie the match.

North Stars 1, Islanders 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Cesare Maniago recorded his first shutout of the season to lead the North Stars to a 1-0 victory over the New York Islanders. Maniago stopped 29 New York shots to protect the slim margin provided by Lou Nanne's first-period goal.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	23	5	3	49	146	85
Montreal	19	8	6	44	112	88
N.Y. Rangers .	16	10	9	41	127	103
Toronto	16	13	6	38	125	100
Buffalo	15	14	4	34	107	103
Detroit	13	17	4	30	107	141
Vancouver	8	18	5	22	85	122
N.Y. Islanders	5	17	10	22	75	101

West Division

Philadelphia .	19	8	4	42	85	53
Chicago	15	6	13	41	103	63
St. Louis	14	11	6	34	86	78
Atlanta	14	13	5	34	80	87
Minnesota	10	15	8	28	92	108
Los Angeles ...	10	17	6	26	81	109
Pittsburgh	9	19	5	23	85	121
California	7	23	4	18	80	134

Wednesday's Games

Toronto 9, Montreal 2 (Henderson, Sittler, McDonald 2, Hammarstrom, Keon, Kehoe, McKenny; Cournoyer, Wilson).
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 3 (Long, Williams, Goring; Mikita, Bordeleau, Hull).
Minnesota 1, New York Islanders 0 (Nanne).
New York Rangers 2, Philadelphia 1 (Gilbert, Irvine; Clement).
Vancouver 6, California 4 (Segum, Boudrias, McSheffrey, Schmautz, Ververgaert, Bordeleau; McKenchnie, Johnston, McAneeley, Mott).
Pittsburgh 2, Detroit 2 (Burrows, Apps; Redmond, Collins).

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts
Esposito, Boston	35	36	71
Orr, Boston	17	37	54
Hodge, Boston	24	26	50
Goldsworthy, Minn. ...	21	19	40
Martin, Buffalo	21	19	40
Gilbert, NY Rangers .	17	22	39
Ullman, Toronto	15	23	38
Lemaire Montreal ...	13	24	37
Hextall, Minn.	7	30	37
Cashman, Boston	10	25	35

Comedy of Errors Makes 12 Smile In Irish Sweeps

LEOPARDSTOWN, Ireland, Dec. 27 (AP).—Favorite Comedy of Errors won the Irish Sweepstakes Hurdle today. Brendon's Road was second and Captain Christy, last year's winner, was third.

Comedy of Errors's victory meant prizes of $120,000 each for 12 persons around the world who received the English horse in the Irish Sweepstakes drawing last week.

There were prizes of $48,000 for ticket holders of Brendon's Road, and $24,000 for those with Captain Christy.

It was an easy victory for Comedy of Errors. Jockey Willie Smith Beasley held his 5-to-4 favorite back until less than a mile from the finish of the two-mile race, and he galloped away to win by a wide margin.

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

Utah 102, San Diego 98 (Boone 34, Wise 18; Grant 24, Johnson 20).
Carolina 105, New York Nets 95 (Calvin 21, McClain 19; Erving 32, Williamson 20).
Memphis 96, San Antonio 93 (Thompson 20, Jones 17; Silas 24, Dietrich 22). Moe Layton, in first game for Tams since being cut by NBA's Portland, led last-quarter rally.
Kentucky 106, Indiana 78 (Isell 23, Gilmore 19; McGinnis 17, Neratlecky 13).
Virginia 118, Denver 113 (Gervin 28, Eakins 22; Simpson 24, Jabali 22). George Irvine scores 12 of 19 points in final period for winners.

Griffith Fights in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Former world champion middleweight boxer Emile Griffith of New York will fight Frenchman Gratien Tonna at the Palais des Sports here on Jan. 21, fight promoters said today. The match will be on the same card as a bout between world lightweight champion Roberto Duran of Panama and the French lightweight champion, Leonard Tavarez.

'Play Up to Potential'

Raiders Put It All Together

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 27 (NYT).—The Oakland Raiders, whose approach to football may be called elemental, are riding a hot streak of togetherness as they prepare for the Miami Dolphins in Sunday's game for the American Football Conference championship.

Three elements of football success are physical power, confidence and togetherness, and the Raiders rank near the top of the scale in all three.

The physical power they have had all along, as one beaten opponent after another including the Dolphins in September, has testified. "They just beat us in every phase of the game," said the Dolphins. More recent victims were the Kansas City Chiefs, the Denver Broncos and the Pittsburgh Steelers.

The confidence was sagging, however, after a 17-9 loss to Pittsburgh and a 7-3 loss to Cleveland in mid-November — two straight home games without a touchdown on the heels of an awesome 42-0 destruction of the New York Giants.

But an act of togetherness changed the climate, and the confidence soared when results followed.

Team Meeting

After the loss to Cleveland, the Raiders had five victories, four defeats, one tie and a three-way race with Kansas City and Denver on their hands. San Diego was the next opponent, and on Tuesday the players held one of those private meetings — no coaches allowed — that all teams find necessary sometimes.

At this one, Gene Upshaw, of the offensive line, and Willie Brown, the defensive captain, were the discussion leaders on a theme stated by Marv Hubbard a couple of days before: "Everybody says how great we are." Hubbard had said, "but we're not playing that way."

Instead of bogging down in individual recriminations, the players' only session produced a united determination to stop accepting compliments and to start carrying out the phrase football people take so seriously: "Playing up to our potential."

They crushed San Diego, 31-3, but the Chargers were a losing team, after all. Still, the four touchdowns were comforting. At Houston, they sputtered most of the game but pulled it out, 17-6, on a goal-line interception that prevented a 13-10 Houston lead late in the fourth quarter. Then they annihilated Kansas City, with first place at stake, 37-7, and beat Denver in the clincher, 21-17, much more decisively than the scoreboard said.

In the 33-14 playoff victory over Pittsburgh, both the defensive unit (always admired) and the offensive unit (often sneered at) were at a peak.

Near the Top

So the Raiders feel determined rather than cocky, about the game coming up, and are in good shape physically. Phil Villapiano, a linebacker who twisted an ankle on the last play of the Pittsburgh game, has recovered quickly and is scheduled to go full speed in today's defensive workout. After tomorrow's practice here, the team will fly to Miami and work out in the Orange Bowl Saturday.

The Raiders are conscious of their tradition. They played in the last three American Football League championship games (winning in 1967 and going on to the Super Bowl, losing to the Jets in 1968 and to Kansas City in 1969).

Then the merger took effect, and they won their division title in three of the last four years. In 1970, they beat Miami in the first round of the playoffs but lost to Baltimore; last year they lost to Pittsburgh in the first round on the famous deflected pass play in the closing seconds.

Their keynote remains the first element, sheer physical prowess. The offensive line (Upshaw, Jim Otto, George Buehler, Art Shell and John Vella) has been opening truly cavernous holes, and the ball-carriers behind it (Hubbard, Charlie Smith, Clarence Davis and Pete Banaszak) are hard to bring down. Ken Stabler, who wasn't permanently installed at quarterback until four games into the season after a three-year apprenticeship, can run if necessary and has both the strength and agility to get off his left-handed passes when rushed, which isn't too often. His completion average (to outstanding receivers) is remarkable: 177 of 277 for 64 percent.

The defense simply swarms over people, with a front four of explosive power (Tony Cline, Otis Sistrunk, Art Thomas and Horace Jones) backed up by tough and expert linebackers and secondary. They have yielded just eight touchdowns in the last eight games.

And then there's Ray Guy, the rookie who is inconsistent but often capable of punting 70 yards, and George Blanda, as reliable as ever for any reasonable field-goal attempt.

Dawson Honored

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Football fans throughout the nation have voted Len Dawson, the veteran quarterback of the Kansas City Chiefs, the 1973 National Football League man of the year, and thus high school students in the Kansas City area will be eligible for part of the $20,000 Len Dawson college scholarship fund.

Besides the Dawson scholarship, $1,000 college scholarships will be established in the names of the top vote-getters from each of the other 25 NFL teams.

Dawson received the award for his athletic abilities as well as his civic responsibilities. He served as co-chairman for the fund-raising drive of the Missouri Association for Retarded Children and state chairman for the "I Quit" campaign of the American Cancer Society in 1972.

Completing his 17th year in professional football, Dawson now ranks as the all-time career passer on the basis of the NFL's new passing rating system. One of the highlights of his career was leading the Chiefs to victory over the Minnesota Vikings in Super Bowl IV.

Football Odds

Bowl Games

Favorite	Pts	Underdog
Friday		
Peach, at Atlanta		
Georgia	1	Maryland
Saturday		
Gator, at Jackson, Fla.		
Texas Tech	2 1/2	Tennessee
Astro-Bluebonnet, at Houston.		
Houston	9	Tulane
Monday		
Sugar, at New Orleans		
Alabama	7	Notre Dame
Tuesday		
Cotton, at Dallas		
Texas	3	Nebraska
Rose, at Pasadena, Calif.		
Ohio State	2	Southern Cal.
Orange, at Miami		
Penn State	5 1/2	LSU
PRO PLAYOFFS		
Sunday		
*Miami	5	Oakland
*Dallas	Even	Minnesota

*Home team.

Some Bowls Take What They Can Get

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Welcome to bowl weekend—unless you're going to El Paso, Texas, where the Sun Bowl is suffering the effects of some leftover turkey.

Sixteen college football teams will finish up their 1973 season beginning Friday night and ending New Year's night. But, as has become more and more embarrassing with the increasing number of bowl games in recent years, at least one "classic" is saddled with two teams which on the basis of their won-lost records could hardly be considered worthy of a post-season bid.

This year's candidate for the all-star game and the Sun Bowl, Saturday at El Paso where Auburn takes its 6-5 log (including three losses in its last four games) up against Missouri, which wound up 7-4 with three straight season-end defeats. One wonders what teams each had to lose to in order to clinch their bowl bids.

The first of the eight-game bowl avalanche will take place Friday night when Georgia hosts Maryland in the Peach Bowl at Atlanta, where the Peach people couldn't decide whether to give Georgia a bid until the Bulldogs beat Georgia Tech in the final game of the regular season to make them 6-4-1. Maryland, meanwhile, was one of college football's pleasant surpriser this year, winding up 8-3 under Jerry Claiborne, who finished second in the coach of the year balloting.

Next in line is the Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl on Saturday where Tulane, which finished 9-2 under coach of the year Bennie Ellender, takes on Houston (10-1). This could prove to be the most wide-open scoring affair of all the bowls—the Cougars employing their explosive veer offense under quarterback D.C. Nobles and the Green Wave countering with double threat quarterback Steve Foley, who accounted for more than 1,400 yards in total offense this year.

Also on tap for Saturday is the Gator Bowl, the East-West Shrine all-star game and the Sun Bowl.

In the Gator Bowl at Jacksonville, Fla., Tennessee (8-3) meets Texas Tech (10-1). The Vols, one of the nation's top teams until they lost to Alabama and then limped home, boast, in Condredge Holloway, one of the most exciting running quarterbacks in the country. Texas Tech, meanwhile, lost only to Texas.

Once these preliminaries are over, the "big boys" will come striding out, beginning with Notre Dame and Alabama Monday night in the Sugar Bowl and followed with the New Year's Day triple-header of Texas-Nebraska in the Cotton Bowl, Ohio State-Southern Cal in nthe Rose Bowl, and LSU-Penn State in the Orange Bowl.

Nastase Prefers New York If He Enters Team Tennis

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Ilie Nastase, the No. 1 attraction in professional tennis, has notified officials of World Team Tennis that he would play only for the New York franchise next year, if he plays at all.

Nastase's intentions were expressed in a brief Nov. 27 letter from his American representative, Bill Riordan, to the New York Sets. A copy of the letter was forwarded to George MacCall, commissioner of the 16-team league that expects to begin its first three-month season next May 1.

"This is to notify you that Ilie Nastase will only play in New York for World Team Tennis," the letter stated.

The flamboyant 27-year-old Romanian, who earned more than $200,000 this year, was selected by San Diego in the fourth round of the original WTT draft. But with the start of team tennis still clouded by threats of player suspensions and no international sanction, a primary consideration of the league, according to one spokesman yesterday, is to satisfy the players first, then the individual franchises.

New York, for example, already has traded the signing rights to its No. 1 player, Roy Emerson of Australia, to the Golden Gate franchise after having learned that Emerson was only interested in playing for a West Coast team.

The Sets received Tom Gorman, a top-ranking American, in exchange, but Gorman's allegiance to the Association of Tennis Professionals, which opposes the team concept, may rule out any chance of his participation with the Sets next year.

The same situation exists with Arthur Ashe, New York's fifth-round draft choice, who also has publicly opposed team tennis.

The International Lawn Tennis Federation will meet next month to vote on whether to sanction WTT. Strong sentiment from European nations, who see the team concept as a threat to their spring and summer prize-money tournament schedule, could force team tennis into an outlaw status and endanger existing contracts with such top players as Evonne Goolagong, John Newcombe, Ken Rosewall and Billie Jean King.

George Bernard, vice-president and general manager of the Sets, said yesterday that "money will be the least of our worries" in lining up Nastase, considered by many the No. 1 men's player for 1973.

Nastase's availability will depend on the results of the ILTF meeting, approval from his national association and from other team tennis franchises. The owner of the San Diego entry is Dr. Lenny Bloom, already involved in one legal battle over another superstar, Wilt Chamberlain, who left the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association for Bloom's San Diego team in the rival American Basketball Association.

Evert, Goolagong Show Perfection In Aussie Open

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Chris Evert of the United States and Australia's Evonne Goolagong, the top two seeds, both shut out their opponents in the Australian Open tennis championships at Kooyong today.

Miss Evert beat Hungarian teen-ager Katerleen Szems, 6-0, 6-0, and Miss Goolagong, despite a badly blistered foot, eliminated Masako Yokobori of Japan without dropping a game.

Although they were both second-round matches, Miss Evert and Miss Goolagong were making their first appearances of the tournament.

There was one upset in women's play as American Pam Teeguarden, the seventh seed, lost to Australian Karen Krantzcke, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

In the men's singles, Bjorn Borg of Sweden, who was hard pressed yesterday by West German Thiess Roepcke, had a walkover when Mexican Marcelo Lara withdrew with a leg injury.

West German Karl Meiler, No. 5 seed who wreaked havoc at last year's championships here, was upset today by Czech Vladimir Zednik, 6-7, 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

Tony Roche of Australia suffered another setback in his comeback when his old elbow injury recurred during his second-round match. Roche, 33, former Wimbledon singles finalist and once ranked second in the world behind Rod Laver, was two sets up against his compatriot Ross Case but was beaten, 6-7, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4.

Czechs Hockey Victors

DENVER, Dec. 27 (AP).—Frantisek Vyborny scored two goals to spark Czechoslovakia to a 3-1 exhibition victory over the Denver Spurs last night as the Czechs completed a three-game tour of the Western Hockey League. The victory gave the Czechs a 1-1-1 record.



Observer

Vintage Farce

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Nineteen Seventy-Three was the year America became a comedy, and what glorious comedy it was, and what a year it gave us. Youngsters lucky enough to have lived through it will bore their grandchildren with tales about the wonder of it deep in the 21st century, just as oldtimers nowadays try to make their own young grasp the magic of the great age of radio comedy. Fred Allen, Jack Benny, Ed Wynn, Fibber McGee . . .



Baker

The art form in '73 was public comedy. Nobody had to turn on the telly, certainly not the radio, to enjoy the fun. It was right there on Page 1. Government, after 40 years of being melodrama, abruptly turned into farce.

This has not amused people who believe in Washington. These people keep saying, "All right, all right, let's get this comedy off stage and get on with the melodrama."

Such people keep warning that comedy is dangerous. You see them on Pennsylvania Avenue, breath steaming, feet cold, arguing about who poisoned the well, and this itself is part of the comedy.

"The media did it."

"It was the Radiclibs."

"Those Germans—they're the ones."

"Ellsberg."

All this argument! All based on the assumption that the well has been poisoned, which is not necessarily so at all. If so many of us, for the first time in years, can laugh at these bums, there must be something better than poison in that well. So while the unamused grumble, let the rest of us acknowledge 1973 for what it was—one of the vintage years for high farce.

It began with the President declaring that the American people were like children and had to be treated as such, and it ended with the President declaring that he was no crook. The careless spirit of the Harding era hung over the presidency most of the year until the very end, when it turned out that nobody had thought about how to avoid an economic failure if the oil was cut off, and then the spirit of Herbert Hoover moved in.

Harding or Hoover, the twin spirits of Laurel and Hardy were never far away.

The presidency—how we all respected the presidency in the old melodramatic days. It had given us Hairbreadth Harry, and then Hairbreadth Ike, and Hairbreadth Jack, and Hairbreadth Lyndon, and Hairbreadth Dick—and now, in 1973, it was a shambling comedy routine in incompetence.

Its simplest machinery broke down. Recorders failed. Secretaries accidentally destroyed vital documents. Lawyers said one thing, and then another, and then another, and then another. Information issued a month ago was pronounced inoperative.

As the farce ground on, the White House ceased to be the fearsome juggernaut which used to awe us and became close kin to Laurel and Hardy trying to get undressed together in an upper Pullman berth with a bass fiddle.

National security. Nothing funny about national security.

No, sir. Many of those bizarre things done by the Plumbers (remember Laurel and Hardy working on the bathroom sink? Disaster!) were required by the savage necessities of national security.

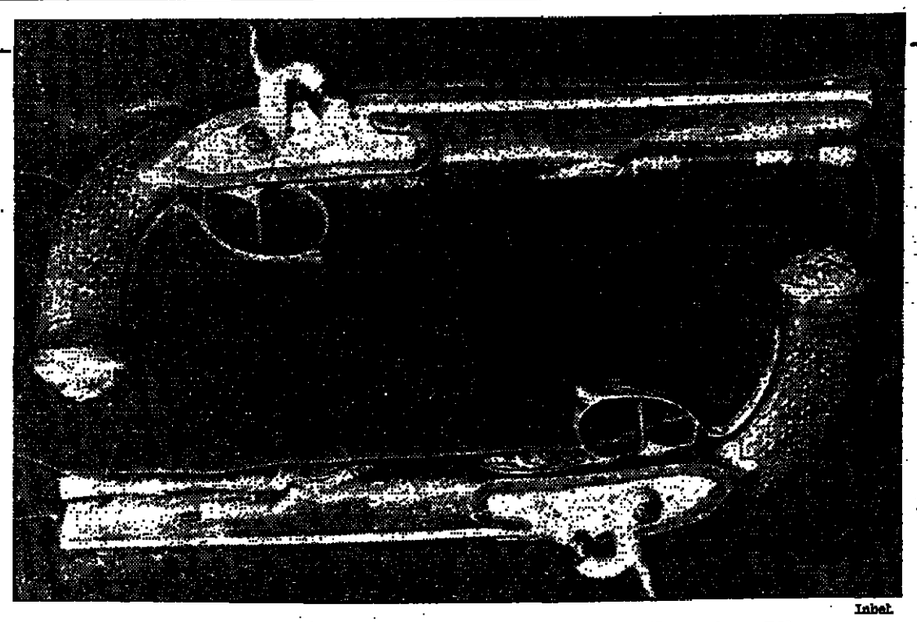
After so many years when we were conditioned to think of the White House in terms of terrifyingly efficient, solid-state-circuitry, can-do, no-nonsense, tough and hardnosed operational capabilities—well, let us not go too far. Not all the missiles, surely, would fall back on the White House.

Not all the comedy has been presidential either. We have had the farce of a self-righteous press congratulating itself ad nauseam because a handful of reporters cracked a story (Watergate) which most papers ignored as long as they could.

And, of course, we had that cruel satire enacted by Agnew and the law. The voice of rectitude cops a plea.

And Congress. Suddenly after all these years, we all looked again and saw Congress, which was embarrassed, as well it should have been. What delicious squalor! What terror at discovering that we had all learned it was not dead after all, but only almost. What a tawdry absurdity!

And then, of course—us. We. We were so ridiculously serious about it all. We looked for melodrama, for significance, instead of laughing, and feeling free, free at last.



Copies of percussion-cap dueling pistols made in early 19th-century Liège.

The Touchy Subject of Guns in Belgium

By Jan Sjöby

LIEGE (IHT).—This city, situated at the point where the Ourthe and Meuse Rivers meet and go on to mingle with the water of the Albert Canal, stakes several claims to fame:

● There is the wizardly way which the local women prepare pork, veal and mutton kidneys *à la Liégeoise* in a powerfully peppered pot which surely sends sales curves soaring at the breweries in and around the city and province.

● It is the birthplace of Georges Simenon, onetime reporter with the Gazette de Liège and father of Inspector Maigret of the Quai des Orfèvres in Paris.

● Small arms and master gunsmiths. The men of Liège have been toying around with metal tubes and wooden butts ever since someone in the Middle Ages found out (from the Chinese?) that charcoal, sulphur and saltpeter, properly mixed, packed and ignited would produce a bang and a puff of smoke and send a lead ball on its way.

"Historically, we have had all the prerequisites for producing fine gunsmiths and fine guns," commented Roger Vrijens, managing director of the Fabrique d'Armes Unies. "There is plenty of ore in our hills and the Walloons were known as master blacksmiths, even in the days of the bow and arrow. On top of that we experienced a sequence of uneasy centuries in the late Middle Ages when we really needed those guns."

In 1587, Ernest of Bavaria was elected prince-bishop of Liège and his dynasty—an uncle-nephew type of succession, since the prince-bishop wasn't supposed to mingle intimately with female society—ruled until 1723. Those were good years in Liège. The local matchlocks, later replaced by wheel locks and flintlocks, were accurate enough to make many a potential aggressor think twice before breaking through a border barricade.

The men of Liège, with an impressive stockpile of pistols, muskets and carbines on their hands, started to export. Living may have been easy in Liège but there was a big market beyond the border among professional gunslingers—musketeers, fusiliers, carabineers, hunters and highwaymen.

In the 17th century there were reportedly more than 7,000 master gunsmiths in Liège. By 1778 the figure had dropped to 80 masters who, through improved manufacturing methods, managed to turn out some 200,000 small arms a year and by 1850 some 600,000. A peak year—never equalled—was 1907 when 1,580,000 properly fitted metal tubes were turned out by Liège armories. The world grew to realize that the business end of a Belgian gun was made for business.

"Our reputation may have been somewhat tainted at the time," said a government information officer back in Brussels.

The Belgians are touchy on the subject of guns and, it appears, their ancestors were too: In 1672, Prince-Bishop Maximilien-Henri, anxious to maintain the reputation of the Liège gunsmiths, instituted a test bench and decreed that all guns manufactured within his domain must be checked there for safety and accuracy. The bench still exists and the edict is still in force.

In 1838, despite violent protests from the gunsmiths, a fair portion of the industry was nationalized. The armed forces of the newly constituted Belgian kingdom needed 250,000 repeating rifles and the parliament found it prudent to keep the business within the borders. The Fabrique Nationale was set up, headquartered in suburban Herstal. The FN became an international giant, signing on, among others, an American named John Browning whose ideas about automatic pistols and automatic repeater rifles had met with little sympathy in revolver-happy America.

The FN-Browning guns became not merely a success but a concept. FN exports at present to 108 countries with three-quarters of the total going to the United States. Ninety percent of the U.S.-bound guns are Browning designs. Service guns represent only 15 percent of the production. The major items are hunting rifles and shotguns, with elaborate inlays on barrels and breeches and elaborate carvings on the butts. The carvings and engravings on a custom-made gun may take three months to finish and the cost may run in excess of a quarter-million Belgian francs.

The Goliath of the trade is the FN, but stiff competition is offered by some 20 other manufacturers. The Armes Unies company, previously known primarily for its carved and inlaid shotguns, has started to turn out a line of replicas of historic guns, ranging from early flintlocks to percussion-capped Colts.

"The big market, again, is America," explained Albert Hanquet, president of the Armes Unies and sixth in a line of distinguished Liège gunsmiths (grooming his daughter Nadine to take over as No. 7). "They have clubs over there," he said, "where members dress up in knee breeches and tricorn hats and compete with replica rifles and pistols from the days of Dick Turpin and Daniel Boone."

PEOPLE: *How Violet R. Krum Made the 'Enemies List'*

Violet R. Krum, a retired bank officer from North Adams, Mass., found herself on the latest White House "enemies list" (IHT, Dec. 25) and couldn't figure out why—she's steered clear of politics all her life. The probable explanation came Wednesday in a letter from the Massachusetts campaign committee for the defeated Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern. Last year a woman from nearby Williamstown donated $1,400 to the McGovern campaign. The donation was in the form of a cashier's check drawn on the bank where Mrs. Krum was assistant vice-president and assistant treasurer. Mrs. Krum's signature appeared on the check and was accidentally copied from the check onto a contributors' list rather than the name of the true contributor.

* * *

An illustrious cast of show-business personalities turned out Wednesday night for Broadway's farewell to New York's outgoing mayor, John V. Lindsay. The League of New York Theaters surprise party and impromptu show took place at Gallagher's where Lindsay became the third politician to make the restaurant walls (there are also photos of the late Gov. Alfred E. Smith and the late Mayor James J. Walker). Among the well-wishers: writer George Plimpton, musician Skitch Henderson and actress Lisa Minnelli. Lindsay steps down after eight years as mayor on New Year's Eve.

* * *

New York mayor-elect Abraham Beame has named Angier Biddle Duke commissioner of public events at $1 a year. Duke was President John F. Kennedy's chief of protocol and has been U. S. ambassador to Spain, Denmark and El Salvador.

* * *

Soviet officialdom is busy helping Americans celebrate birthdays this week.

Cleveland industrialist Cyrus Eaton, who turned 90 Thursday, got a congratulatory telegram from Soviet leaders. "Everyone in the Soviet Union loves you and appreciates your activities to improve relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.," the telegram read. "Your efforts to encourage understanding and friendship among all the people of the world are strongly approved." The telegram was signed by Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, Premier Alexei Kosygin and Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

The Soviet tribute to author Erskine Caldwell, now 70, is a special edition of his collected works and a party earlier this week, honoring him in absentia. The sponsors were the Sov Writers' Union and the Institu of Soviet-American Relatio Since 1938, more than 1.5 milli copies of Caldwell's books ha been sold in the Soviet Uni The novelist was in Moscow few months ago, spending ruble royalties.

* * *

A Miami couple, tired of see their Christmas presents redu to half price on Dec. 26, decided to fight back by switc ing holidays. They celebrated N Year's Eve Wednesday and planning Christmas on Jan. The husband, who asked that name not be used, said that had "a feeling that Ebenezer Scrooge got the way he was reading the after-Christmas a in the paper."

* * *

Take the case of the "Be Hur" chariot. Spurred on by th energy crisis, Sacramento, Calif restaurateur Nick Galaxida bought it from MGM Studio which had used it in "Ben Hur." He also acquired a team horses and went to work by cha riot. Last week chariot an horses disappeared from his fron yard, turning up in the driveway of Galaxidas's neighbor, Muni cipal Court Judge Allen Field The sheriff came and sent th horses to the animal shelte which returned them to Galaxi das. But the judge won't han over the chariot until he ha proof of ownership. "All I know said the judge, "is I don't kno who the damn chariot belongs t The sheriff's people didn't kno what to do with it and I tol them they could hold it in m garage until its owner came afte it. That's better than having it a out in the rain or something. It' a nice chariot, as chariots g Just come out and show me pink slip and it's yours."

* * *

DRAFTED—Four-year-old Ja mine Harel, who was walking t Paris Post No. 1 of the America Legion at the wrong moment ar got swept up into the Christm party for 200 underprivileg children that the post gives eve year. Her frantic mother and squad of policemen combed th neighborhood and finally foun Janine on Santa's lap.

* * *

Edward M. Kennedy jr., whose right leg was amputat in an effort to arrest bone ca cer, got a hockey game and official Miami Dolphins footb for Christmas. He and his pa ents, Sen. and Mrs. Edward Kennedy, arrived in Palm Bea Fla., Tuesday to spend a wee vacation with his grandmoth Rose Kennedy.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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